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SENATE

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STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

REVISED TO MARCH 1, 1990

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SENATE RESOLUTION 242

In the Senate of the United States,

February 6 (legislative day, January 23), 1990.

Resolved, That the Committee on Rules and Administration hereby is directed to prepare a revised edition of the Standing Rules of the Senate, and that such standing rules shall be printed as a Senate document.

SEC. 2. There shall be printed two thousand five hundred additional copies of the document specified in section 1 of this resolution for the use of the Committee on Rules and Administration.

Attest:

WALTER J. STEWART,
Secretary.

CONTENTS

Rule | Page

I. Appointment of a Senator to the Chair 1
II. Presentation of credentials and questions of privilege 1
III. Oaths 3
IV. Commencement of daily sessions 3
V. Suspension and amendment of the rules 4
VI. Quorum—absent Senators may be sent for 4
VII. Morning business 4
VIII. Order of business 6
IX. Messages 6
X. Special orders 6
XI. Papers—withdrawal, printing, reading of, and reference 7
XII. Voting procedure 7
XIII. Reconsideration 8
XIV. Bills, joint resolutions, resolutions, and preambles thereto 8
XV. Amendments and motions 10
XVI. Appropriations and amendments to general appropriations bills 10
XVII. Reference to committees; motions to discharge; reports of committees; and hearings available 12
XVIII. Business continued from session to session 13
XIX. Debate 13
XX. Questions of order 14
XXI. Session with closed doors 15
XXII. Precedence of motions 15
XXIII. Privilege of the floor 17
XXIV. Appointment of committees 17
XXV. Standing committees 18
  Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry 18
  Appropriations 18
  Armed Services 19
  Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs 19
  Budget 20
  Commerce, Science, and Transportation 20
  Energy and Natural Resources 21
  Environment and Public Works 21
  Finance 22
  Foreign Relations 22
  Governmental Affairs 23
  Judiciary 23
  Labor and Human Resources 24
  Rules and Administration 24
  Small Business 25
  Veterans' Affairs 26
  Number of members 26
  Limitations and exceptions in respect to committee membership 27
XXVI. Committee procedure 35
XXVII. Committee staff 42
XXVIII. Conference committees; reports; open meetings 43
XXIX. Executive sessions 44
XXX. Executive session—proceedings on treaties 44
XXXI. Executive session—proceedings on nominations 45

Rule		Page
XXXII.	The President furnished with copies of records of executive sessions	46
XXXIII.	Senate Chamber—Senate wing of the Capitol	47
XXXIV.	Public financial disclosure	47
XXXV.	Gifts	47
XXXVI.	Outside earned income (Repealed)	50
XXXVII.	Conflict of interest	50
XXXVIII.	Prohibition of unofficial office accounts	53
XXXIX.	Foreign travel	53
XL.	Franking privilege and radio and television studios	54
XLI.	Political fund activity; definitions	55
XLII.	Employment practices	57
	Index	59

STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

[The 1979 general revision of the rules was accomplished by the adoption of S. Res. 274 on Nov. 14, 1979, a resolution submitted by Mr. Robert C. Byrd for himself and Mr. Baker; the preparation of the proposed revision was pursuant to the adoption of S. Res. 156 on May 10, 1976, a resolution by Mr. Robert C. Byrd; the general revision of the rules set forth in S. Res. 274 was somewhat altered in form by the adoption of S. Res. 389 on Mar. 25, 1980, to consolidate and renumber certain standing rules of the Senate.]

[Changes to Senate rules since the last general revision in 1979 are indicated by footnotes in each succeeding edition of the *Senate Manual*.

[For the origin of various changes in Senate procedure between 1884 and 1979, as set forth in rules changes, adopted resolutions and Legislative Reorganization Acts, see the table on p. XII of *Senate Procedure*, 1981 ed.]

RULE I

APPOINTMENT OF A SENATOR TO THE CHAIR

1. In the absence of the Vice President, the Senate shall choose a President pro tempore, who shall hold the office and execute the duties thereof during the pleasure of the Senate and until another is elected or his term of office as a Senator expires.

2. In the absence of the Vice President, and pending the election of a President pro tempore, the Acting President pro tempore or the Secretary of the Senate, or in his absence the Assistant Secretary, shall perform the duties of the Chair.

3. The President pro tempore shall have the right to name in open Senate or, if absent, in writing, a Senator to perform the duties of the Chair, including the signing of duly enrolled bills and joint resolutions but such substitution shall not extend beyond an adjournment, except by unanimous consent; and the Senator so named shall have the right to name in open session, or, if absent, in writing, a Senator to perform the duties of the Chair, but not to extend beyond an adjournment, except by unanimous consent.

RULE II

PRESENTATION OF CREDENTIALS AND QUESTIONS OF PRIVILEGE

1. The presentation of the credentials of Senators elect or of Senators designate and other questions of privilege shall always be in order, except during the reading and correction of the Journal, while a question of order or a motion to adjourn is pending, or while the Senate is voting or ascertaining the presence of a quorum; and all questions and motions arising or made upon the

presentation of such credentials shall be proceeded with until disposed of.

2. The Secretary shall keep a record of the certificates of election and certificates of appointment of Senators by entering in a well-bound book kept for that purpose the date of the election or appointment, the name of the person elected or appointed, the date of the certificate, the name of the governor and the secretary of state signing and counter-signing the same, and the State from which such Senator is elected or appointed.

3. The Secretary of the Senate shall send copies of the following recommended forms to the governor and secretary of state of each State wherein an election is about to take place or an appointment is to be made so that they may use such forms if they see fit.

THE RECOMMENDED FORMS FOR CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION AND CERTIFICATE OF APPOINTMENT ARE AS FOLLOWS:

"CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION FOR SIX-YEAR TERM

"To the President of the Senate of the United States:

"This is to certify that on the — day of ——, 19—, A—— B—— was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of —— a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, beginning on the 3d day of January, 19—.

"Witness: His excellency our governor ——, and our seal hereto affixed at ——— this — day of ——, in the year of our Lord 19—.

"By the governor:

"C—— D——,
"Governor.

"E—— F——,
"Secretary of State."

"CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION FOR UNEXPIRED TERM

"To the President of the Senate of the United States:

"This is to certify that on the — day of ——, 19—, A—— B—— was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of —— a Senator for the unexpired term ending at noon on the 3d day of January, 19—, to fill the vacancy in the representation from said State in the Senate of the United States caused by the —— of C—— D——.

"Witness: His excellency our governor ——, and our seal hereto affixed at ——— this — day of ——, in the year of our Lord 19—.

"By the governor:

"E—— F——,
"Governor.

"G—— H——,
"Secretary of State."

"CERTIFICATE OF APPOINTMENT

"To the President of the Senate of the United States:

"This is to certify that, pursuant to the power vested in me by the Constitution of the United States and the laws of the State of ——, I, A—— B——, the governor of said State, do hereby appoint C—— D—— a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States until the vacancy therein caused by the —— of E—— F——, is filled by election as provided by law.

"Witness: His excellency our governor ——, and our seal hereto affixed at ——— this — day of ——, in the year of our Lord 19—.

"By the governor:

"G—— H——,
"Governor.

"I—— J——,
"Secretary of State."

RULE III

OATHS

The oaths or affirmations required by the Constitution and prescribed by law shall be taken and subscribed by each Senator, in open Senate, before entering upon his duties.

OATH REQUIRED BY THE CONSTITUTION AND BY LAW TO BE TAKEN BY SENATORS

I, A B, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter: So help me God. (5 U.S.C. 3331.)

RULE IV

COMMENCEMENT OF DAILY SESSIONS

1. (a) The Presiding Officer having taken the chair, following the prayer by the Chaplain, and a quorum being present, the Journal of the preceding day shall be read unless by nondebatable motion the reading shall be waived, the question being, "Shall the Journal stand approved to date?", and any mistake made in the entries corrected. Except as provided in subparagraph (b) the reading of the Journal shall not be suspended unless by unanimous consent; and when any motion shall be made to amend or correct the same, it shall be deemed a privileged question, and proceeded with until disposed of.

(b) Whenever the Senate is proceeding under paragraph 2 of rule XXII, the reading of the Journal shall be dispensed with and shall be considered approved to date.

(c) The proceedings of the Senate shall be briefly and accurately stated on the Journal. Messages of the President in full; titles of bills and resolutions, and such parts as shall be affected by proposed amendments; every vote, and a brief statement of the contents of each petition, memorial, or paper presented to the Senate, shall be entered.

(d) The legislative, the executive, the confidential legislative proceedings, and the proceedings when sitting as a Court of Impeachment, shall each be recorded in a separate book.

2. During a session of the Senate when that body is in continuous session, the Presiding Officer shall temporarily suspend the business of the Senate at noon each day for the purpose of having the customary daily prayer by the Chaplain.

RULE V

SUSPENSION AND AMENDMENT OF THE RULES

1. No motion to suspend, modify, or amend any rule, or any part thereof, shall be in order, except on one day's notice in writing, specifying precisely the rule or part proposed to be suspended, modified, or amended, and the purpose thereof. Any rule may be suspended without notice by the unanimous consent of the Senate, except as otherwise provided by the rules.

2. The rules of the Senate shall continue from one Congress to the next Congress unless they are changed as provided in these rules.

RULE VI

QUORUM—ABSENT SENATORS MAY BE SENT FOR

1. A quorum shall consist of a majority of the Senators duly chosen and sworn.

2. No Senator shall absent himself from the service of the Senate without leave.

3. If, at any time during the daily sessions of the Senate, a question shall be raised by any Senator as to the presence of a quorum, the Presiding Officer shall forthwith direct the Secretary to call the roll and shall announce the result, and these proceedings shall be without debate.

4. Whenever upon such roll call it shall be ascertained that a quorum is not present, a majority of the Senators present may direct the Sergeant at Arms to request, and, when necessary, to compel the attendance of the absent Senators, which order shall be determined without debate; and pending its execution, and until a quorum shall be present, no debate nor motion, except to adjourn, or to recess pursuant to a previous order entered by unanimous consent, shall be in order.

RULE VII

MORNING BUSINESS

1. On each legislative day after the Journal is read, the Presiding Officer on demand of any Senator shall lay before the Senate messages from the President, reports and communications from the heads of Departments, and other communications addressed to the Senate, and such bills, joint resolutions, and other messages from the House of Representatives as may remain upon his table from any previous day's session undisposed of. The Presiding Officer on demand of any Senator shall then call for, in the following order:

The presentation of petitions and memorials.
Reports of committees.
The introduction of bills and joint resolutions.
The submission of other resolutions.

All of which shall be received and disposed of in such order, unless unanimous consent shall be otherwise given, with newly offered resolutions being called for before resolutions coming over from a previous legislative day are laid before the Senate.

2. Until the morning business shall have been concluded, and so announced from the Chair, or until one hour after the Senate convenes at the beginning of a new legislative day, no motion to proceed to the consideration of any bill, resolution, report of a committee, or other subject upon the Calendar shall be entertained by the Presiding Officer, unless by unanimous consent: *Provided, however,* That on Mondays which are the beginning of a legislative day the Calendar shall be called under rule VIII, and until two hours after the Senate convenes no motion shall be entertained to proceed to the consideration of any bill, resolution, or other subject upon the Calendar except the motion to continue the consideration of a bill, resolution, or other subject against objection as provided in rule VIII, or until the call of the Calendar has been completed.

3. The Presiding Officer may at any time lay, and it shall be in order at any time for a Senator to move to lay, before the Senate, any bill or other matter sent to the Senate by the President or the House of Representatives for appropriate action allowed under the rules and any question pending at that time shall be suspended for this purpose. Any motion so made shall be determined without debate.

4. Petitions or memorials shall be referred, without debate, to the appropriate committee according to subject matter on the same basis as bills and resolutions, if signed by the petitioner or memorialist. A question of receiving or reference may be raised and determined without debate. But no petition or memorial or other paper signed by citizens or subjects of a foreign power shall be received, unless the same be transmitted to the Senate by the President.

5. Only a brief statement of the contents of petitions and memorials shall be printed in the Congressional Record; and no other portion of any petition or memorial shall be printed in the Record unless specifically so ordered by vote of the Senate, as provided for in paragraph 4 of rule XI, in which case the order shall be deemed to apply to the body of the petition or memorial only; and names attached to the petition or memorial shall not be printed unless specially ordered, except that petitions and memorials from the legislatures or conventions, lawfully called, of the respective States, Territories, and insular possessions shall be printed in full in the Record whenever presented.

6. Senators having petitions, memorials, bills, or resolutions to present after the morning hour may deliver them in the absence of objection to the Presiding Officer's desk, endorsing upon them their names, and with the approval of the Presiding Officer, they shall be entered on the Journal with the names of the Senators presenting them and in the absence of objection shall be considered as having been read twice and referred to the appropriate committees,

and a transcript of such entries shall be furnished to the official reporter of debates for publication in the Congressional Record, under the direction of the Secretary of the Senate.

RULE VIII

ORDER OF BUSINESS

1. At the conclusion of the morning business at the beginning of a new legislative day, unless upon motion the Senate shall at any time otherwise order, the Senate shall proceed to the consideration of the Calendar of Bills and Resolutions, and shall continue such consideration until 2 hours after the Senate convenes on such day (the end of the morning hour); and bills and resolutions that are not objected to shall be taken up in their order, and each Senator shall be entitled to speak once and for five minutes only upon any question; and an objection may be interposed at any stage of the proceedings, but upon motion the Senate may continue such consideration; and this order shall commence immediately after the call for "other resolutions", or after disposition of resolutions coming "over under the rule", and shall take precedence of the unfinished business and other special orders. But if the Senate shall proceed on motion with the consideration of any matter notwithstanding an objection, the foregoing provisions touching debate shall not apply.

2. All motions made during the first two hours of a new legislative day to proceed to the consideration of any matter shall be determined without debate, except motions to proceed to the consideration of any motion, resolution, or proposal to change any of the Standing Rules of the Senate shall be debatable. Motions made after the first two hours of a new legislative day to proceed to the consideration of bills and resolutions are debatable.

RULE IX

MESSAGES

1. Messages from the President of the United States or from the House of Representatives may be received at any stage of proceedings, except while the Senate is voting or ascertaining the presence of a quorum, or while the Journal is being read, or while a question of order or a motion to adjourn is pending.

2. Messages shall be sent to the House of Representatives by the Secretary, who shall previously certify the determination of the Senate upon all bills, joint resolutions, and other resolutions which may be communicated to the House, or in which its concurrence may be requested; and the Secretary shall also certify and deliver to the President of the United States all resolutions and other communications which may be directed to him by the Senate.

RULE X

SPECIAL ORDERS

1. Any subject may, by a vote of two-thirds of the Senators present, be made a special order of business for consideration and when the time so fixed for its consideration arrives the Presiding

Officer shall lay it before the Senate, unless there be unfinished business in which case it takes its place on the Calendar of Special Orders in the order of time at which it was made special, to be considered in that order when there is no unfinished business.

2. All motions to change such order, or to proceed to the consideration of other business, shall be decided without debate.

RULE XI

PAPERS—WITHDRAWAL, PRINTING, READING OF, AND REFERENCE

1. No memorial or other paper presented to the Senate, except original treaties finally acted upon, shall be withdrawn from its files except by order of the Senate.

2. The Secretary of the Senate shall obtain at the close of each Congress all the noncurrent records of the Senate and of each Senate committee and transfer them to the National Archives and Records Administration for preservation, subject to the orders of the Senate.

3. When the reading of a paper is called for, and objected to, it shall be determined by a vote of the Senate, without debate.

4. Every motion or resolution to print documents, reports, and other matter transmitted by the executive departments, or to print memorials, petitions, accompanying documents, or any other paper, except bills of the Senate or House of Representatives, resolutions submitted by a Senator, communications from the legislatures or conventions, lawfully called, of the respective States, shall, unless the Senate otherwise order, be referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration. When a motion is made to commit with instructions, it shall be in order to add thereto a motion to print.

5. Motions or resolutions to print additional numbers shall also be referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration; and when the committee shall report favorably, the report shall be accompanied by an estimate of the probable cost thereof; and when the cost of printing such additional numbers shall exceed the sum established by law, the concurrence of the House of Representatives shall be necessary for an order to print the same.

6. Every bill and joint resolution introduced or reported from a committee, and all bills and joint resolutions received from the House of Representatives, and all reports of committees, shall be printed, unless, for the dispatch of the business of the Senate, such printing may be dispensed with.

RULE XII

VOTING PROCEDURE

1. When the yeas and nays are ordered, the names of Senators shall be called alphabetically; and each Senator shall, without debate, declare his assent or dissent to the question, unless excused by the Senate; and no Senator shall be permitted to vote after the decision shall have been announced by the Presiding Officer, but may for sufficient reasons, with unanimous consent, change or withdraw his vote. No motion to suspend this rule shall be in

order, nor shall the Presiding Officer entertain any request to suspend it by unanimous consent.

2. When a Senator declines to vote on call of his name, he shall be required to assign his reasons therefor, and having assigned them, the Presiding Officer shall submit the question to the Senate: "Shall the Senator for the reasons assigned by him, be excused from voting?" which shall be decided without debate; and these proceedings shall be had after the rollcall and before the result is announced; and any further proceedings in reference thereto shall be after such announcement.

3. A Member, notwithstanding any other provisions of this rule, may decline to vote, in committee or on the floor, on any matter when he believes that his voting on such a matter would be a conflict of interest.

4. No request by a Senator for unanimous consent for the taking of a final vote on a specified date upon the passage of a bill or joint resolution shall be submitted to the Senate for agreement thereto until after a quorum call ordered for the purpose by the Presiding Officer, it shall be disclosed that a quorum of the Senate is present; and when a unanimous consent is thus given the same shall operate as the order of the Senate, but any unanimous consent may be revoked by another unanimous consent granted in the manner prescribed above upon one day's notice.

RULE XIII

RECONSIDERATION

1. When a question has been decided by the Senate, any Senator voting with the prevailing side or who has not voted may, on the same day or on either of the next two days of actual session thereafter, move a reconsideration; and if the Senate shall refuse to reconsider such a motion entered, or if such a motion is withdrawn by leave of the Senate, or if upon reconsideration the Senate shall affirm its first decision, no further motion to reconsider shall be in order unless by unanimous consent. Every motion to reconsider shall be decided by a majority vote, and may be laid on the table without affecting the question in reference to which the same is made, which shall be a final disposition of the motion.

2. When a bill, resolution, report, amendment, order, or message, upon which a vote has been taken, shall have gone out of the possession of the Senate and been communicated to the House of Representatives, the motion to reconsider shall be accompanied by a motion to request the House to return the same; which last motion shall be acted upon immediately, and without debate, and if determined in the negative shall be a final disposition of the motion to reconsider.

RULE XIV

BILLS, JOINT RESOLUTIONS, RESOLUTIONS, AND PREAMBLES THERETO

1. Whenever a bill or joint resolution shall be offered, its introduction shall, if objected to, be postponed for one day.

2. Every bill and joint resolution shall receive three readings previous to its passage which readings on demand of any Senator shall be on three different legislative days, and the Presiding Officer shall give notice at each reading whether it be the first, second, or third: *Provided,* That each reading may be by title only, unless the Senate in any case shall otherwise order.

3. No bill or joint resolution shall be committed or amended until it shall have been twice read, after which it may be referred to a committee; bills and joint resolutions introduced on leave, and bills and joint resolutions from the House of Representatives, shall be read once, and may be read twice, if not objected to, on the same day for reference, but shall not be considered on that day nor debated, except for reference, unless by unanimous consent.

4. Every bill and joint resolution reported from a committee, not having previously been read, shall be read once, and twice, if not objected to, on the same day, and placed on the Calendar in the order in which the same may be reported; and every bill and joint resolution introduced on leave, and every bill and joint resolution of the House of Representatives which shall have received a first and second reading without being referred to a committee, shall, if objection be made to further proceeding thereon, be placed on the Calendar.

5. All bills, amendments, and joint resolutions shall be examined under the supervision of the Secretary of the Senate before they go out of the possession of the Senate, and all bills and joint resolutions which shall have passed both Houses shall be examined under the supervision of the Secretary of the Senate, to see that the same are correctly enrolled, and, when signed by the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate, the Secretary of the Senate shall forthwith present the same, when they shall have originated in the Senate, to the President of the United States and report the fact and date of such presentation to the Senate.

6. All other resolutions shall lie over one day for consideration, if not referred, unless by unanimous consent the Senate shall otherwise direct. When objection is heard to the immediate consideration of a resolution or motion when it is submitted, it shall be placed on the Calendar under the heading of "Resolutions and Motions over, under the Rule," to be laid before the Senate on the next legislative day when there is no further morning business but before the close of morning business and before the termination of the morning hour.

7. When a bill or joint resolution shall have been ordered to be read a third time, it shall not be in order to propose amendments, unless by unanimous consent, but it shall be in order at any time before the passage of any bill or resolution to move its commitment; and when the bill or resolution shall again be reported from the committee it shall be placed on the Calendar.

8. When a bill or resolution is accompanied by a preamble, the question shall first be put on the bill or resolution and then on the preamble, which may be withdrawn by a mover before an amendment of the same, or ordering of the yeas and nays; or it may be laid on the table without prejudice to the bill or resolution, and shall be a final disposition of such preamble.

9. Whenever a private bill, except a bill for a pension, is under consideration, it shall be in order to move the adoption of a resolution to refer the bill to the Chief Commissioner of the Court of Claims for a report in conformity with section 2509 of title 28, United States Code.

10. No private bill or resolution (including so-called omnibus claims or pension bills), and no amendment to any bill or resolution, authorizing or directing (1) the payment of money for property damages, personal injuries, or death, for which a claim may be filed under chapter 171 of title 28, United States Code, or for a pension (other than to carry out a provision of law or treaty stipulation); (2) the construction of a bridge across a navigable stream; or (3) the correction of a military or naval record, shall be received or considered.

RULE XV

AMENDMENTS AND MOTIONS

1. All motions and amendments shall be reduced to writing, if desired by the Presiding Officer or by any Senator, and shall be read before the same shall be debated.

2. Any motion, amendment, or resolution may be withdrawn or modified by the mover at any time before a decision, amendment, or ordering of the yeas and nays, except a motion to reconsider, which shall not be withdrawn without leave.

3. If the question in debate contains several propositions, any Senator may have the same divided, except a motion to strike out and insert, which shall not be divided; but the rejection of a motion to strike out and insert one proposition shall not prevent a motion to strike out and insert a different proposition; nor shall it prevent a motion simply to strike out; nor shall the rejection of a motion to strike out prevent a motion to strike out and insert. But pending a motion to strike out and insert, the part to be stricken out and the part to be inserted shall each be regarded for the purpose of amendment as a question, and motions to amend the part to be stricken out shall have precedence.

4. When an amendment proposed to any pending measure is laid on the table, it shall not carry with it, or prejudice, such measure.

5. It shall not be in order to consider any proposed committee amendment (other than a technical, clerical, or conforming amendment) which contains any significant matter not within the jurisdiction of the committee proposing such amendment.

RULE XVI

APPROPRIATIONS AND AMENDMENTS TO GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS BILLS

1. On a point of order made by any Senator, no amendments shall be received to any general appropriation bill the effect of which will be to increase an appropriation already contained in the bill, or to add a new item of appropriation, unless it be made to carry out the provisions of some existing law, or treaty stipulation, or act or resolution previously passed by the Senate during that

session; or unless the same be moved by direction of the Committee on Appropriations or of a committee of the Senate having legislative jurisdiction of the subject matter, or proposed in pursuance of an estimate submitted in accordance with law.

2. The Committee on Appropriations shall not report an appropriation bill containing amendments to such bill proposing new or general legislation or any restriction on the expenditure of the funds appropriated which proposes a limitation not authorized by law if such restriction is to take effect or cease to be effective upon the happening of a contingency, and if an appropriation bill is reported to the Senate containing amendments to such bill proposing new or general legislation or any such restriction, a point of order may be made against the bill, and if the point is sustained, the bill shall be recommitted to the Committee on Appropriations.

3. All amendments to general appropriation bills moved by direction of a committee having legislative jurisdiction of the subject matter proposing to increase an appropriation already contained in the bill, or to add new items of appropriation, shall, at least one day before they are considered, be referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and when actually proposed to the bill no amendment proposing to increase the amount stated in such amendment shall be received on a point of order made by any Senator.

4. On a point of order made by any Senator, no amendment offered by any other Senator which proposes general legislation shall be received to any general appropriation bill, nor shall any amendment not germane or relevant to the subject matter contained in the bill be received; nor shall any amendment to any item or clause of such bill be received which does not directly relate thereto; nor shall any restriction on the expenditure of the funds appropriated which proposes a limitation not authorized by law be received if such restriction is to take effect or cease to be effective upon the happening of a contingency; and all questions of relevancy of amendments under this rule, when raised, shall be submitted to the Senate and be decided without debate; and any such amendment or restriction to a general appropriation bill may be laid on the table without prejudice to the bill.

5. On a point of order made by any Senator, no amendment, the object of which is to provide for a private claim, shall be received to any general appropriation bill, unless it be to carry out the provisions of an existing law or a treaty stipulation, which shall be cited on the face of the amendment.

6. When a point of order is made against any restriction on the expenditure of funds appropriated in a general appropriation bill on the ground that the restriction violates this rule, the rule shall be construed strictly and, in case of doubt, in favor of the point of order.

7. Every report on general appropriation bills filed by the Committee on Appropriations shall identify with particularity each recommended amendment which proposes an item of appropriation which is not made to carry out the provisions of an existing law, a treaty stipulation, or an act or resolution previously passed by the Senate during that session.

8. On a point of order made by any Senator, no general appropriation bill or amendment thereto shall be received or considered

if it contains a provision reappropriating unexpended balances of appropriations; except that this provision shall not apply to appropriations in continuation of appropriations for public works on which work has commenced.

RULE XVII

REFERENCE TO COMMITTEES; MOTIONS TO DISCHARGE; REPORTS OF COMMITTEES; AND HEARINGS AVAILABLE

1. Except as provided in paragraph 3, in any case in which a controversy arises as to the jurisdiction of any committee with respect to any proposed legislation, the question of jurisdiction shall be decided by the presiding officer, without debate, in favor of the committee which has jurisdiction over the subject matter which predominates in such proposed legislation; but such decision shall be subject to an appeal.

2. A motion simply to refer shall not be open to amendment, except to add instructions.

3. (a) Upon motion by both the majority leader or his designee and the minority leader or his designee, proposed legislation may be referred to two or more committees jointly or sequentially. Notice of such motion and the proposed legislation to which it relates shall be printed in the Congressional Record. The motion shall be privileged, but it shall not be in order until the Congressional Record in which the notice is printed has been available to Senators for at least twenty-four hours. No amendment to any such motion shall be in order except amendments to any instructions contained therein. Debate on any such motion, and all amendments thereto and debatable motions and appeals in connection therewith, shall be limited to not more than two hours, the time to be equally divided between, and controlled by, the majority leader and the minority leader or their designees.

(b) Proposed legislation which is referred to two or more committees jointly may be reported only by such committees jointly and only one report may accompany any proposed legislation so jointly reported.

(c) A motion to refer any proposed legislation to two or more committees sequentially shall specify the order of referral.

(d) Any motion under this paragraph may specify the portion or portions of proposed legislation to be considered by the committees, or any of them, to which such proposed legislation is referred, and such committees or committee shall be limited, in the consideration of such proposed legislation, to the portion or portions so specified.

(e) Any motion under this subparagraph may contain instructions with respect to the time allowed for consideration by the committees, or any of them, to which proposed legislation is referred and the discharge of such committees, or any of them, from further consideration of such proposed legislation.

4. (a) All reports of committees and motions to discharge a committee from the consideration of a subject, and all subjects from which a committee shall be discharged, shall lie over one day for

consideration, unless by unanimous consent the Senate shall otherwise direct.

(b) Whenever any committee (except the Committee on Appropriations) has reported any measure, by action taken in conformity with the requirements of paragraph 7 of rule XXVI, no point of order shall lie with respect to that measure on the ground that hearings upon that measure by the committee were not conducted in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 4 of rule XXVI.

5. [1] Any measure or matter reported by any standing committee shall not be considered in the Senate unless the report of that committee upon that measure or matter has been available to Members for at least two calendar days (excluding Sundays and legal holidays) prior to the consideration of that measure or matter. If hearings have been held on any such measure or matter so reported, the committee reporting the measure or matter shall make every reasonable effort to have such hearings printed and available for distribution to the Members of the Senate prior to the consideration of such measure or matter in the Senate. This paragraph—

(1) may be waived by joint agreement of the Majority Leader and the Minority Leader of the Senate; and

(2) shall not apply to—

(A) any measure for the declaration of war, or the declaration of a national emergency, by the Congress, and

(B) any executive decision, determination, or action which would become, or continue to be, effective unless disapproved or otherwise invalidated by one or both Houses of Congress.

RULE XVIII

BUSINESS CONTINUED FROM SESSION TO SESSION

At the second or any subsequent session of a Congress the legislative business of the Senate which remained undetermined at the close of the next preceding session of that Congress shall be resumed and proceeded with in the same manner as if no adjournment of the Senate had taken place.

RULE XIX

DEBATE

1. (a) When a Senator desires to speak, he shall rise and address the Presiding Officer, and shall not proceed until he is recognized, and the Presiding Officer shall recognize the Senator who shall first address him. No Senator shall interrupt another Senator in debate without his consent, and to obtain such consent he shall first address the Presiding Officer, and no Senator shall speak more than twice upon any one question in debate on the same legislative day without leave of the Senate, which shall be determined without debate.

(b) At the conclusion of the morning hour at the beginning of a new legislative day or after the unfinished business or any pending business has first been laid before the Senate on any calendar day, and until after the duration of three hours of actual session after such business is laid down except as determined to the contrary by unanimous consent or on motion without debate, all debate shall be germane and confined to the specific question then pending before the Senate.

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[1] As amended by S. Res. 28, 99-2, Feb. 27, 1986.

2. No Senator in debate shall, directly or indirectly, by any form of words impute to another Senator or to other Senators any conduct or motive unworthy or unbecoming a Senator.

3. No Senator in debate shall refer offensively to any State of the Union.

4. If any Senator, in speaking or otherwise, in the opinion of the Presiding Officer transgress the rules of the Senate the Presiding Officer shall, either on his own motion or at the request of any other Senator, call him to order; and when a Senator shall be called to order he shall take his seat, and may not proceed without leave of the Senate, which, if granted, shall be upon motion that he be allowed to proceed in order, which motion shall be determined without debate. Any Senator directed by the Presiding Officer to take his seat, and any Senator requesting the Presiding Officer to require a Senator to take his seat, may appeal from the ruling of the Chair, which appeal shall be open to debate.

5. If a Senator be called to order for words spoken in debate, upon the demand of the Senator or of any other Senator, the exceptionable words shall be taken down in writing, and read at the table for the information of the Senate.

6. Whenever confusion arises in the Chamber or the galleries, or demonstrations of approval or disapproval are indulged in by the occupants of the galleries, it shall be the duty of the Chair to enforce order on his own initiative and without any point of order being made by a Senator.

7. No Senator shall introduce to or bring to the attention of the Senate during its sessions any occupant in the galleries of the Senate. No motion to suspend this rule shall be in order, nor may the Presiding Officer entertain any request to suspend it by unanimous consent.

8. Former Presidents of the United States shall be entitled to address the Senate upon appropriate notice to the Presiding Officer who shall thereupon make the necessary arrangements.

RULE XX

QUESTIONS OF ORDER

1. A question of order may be raised at any stage of the proceedings, except when the Senate is voting or ascertaining the presence of a quorum, and, unless submitted to the Senate, shall be decided by the Presiding Officer without debate, subject to an appeal to the Senate. When an appeal is taken, any subsequent question of order which may arise before the decision of such appeal shall be decided by the Presiding Officer without debate; and every appeal therefrom shall be decided at once, and without debate; and any appeal may be laid on the table without prejudice to the pending proposition, and thereupon shall be held as affirming the decision of the Presiding Officer.

2. The Presiding Officer may submit any question of order for the decision of the Senate.

RULE XXI

SESSION WITH CLOSED DOORS

1. On a motion made and seconded to close the doors of the Senate, on the discussion of any business which may, in the opinion of a Senator, require secrecy, the Presiding Officer shall direct the galleries to be cleared; and during the discussion of such motion the doors shall remain closed.

2. When the Senate meets in closed session, any applicable provisions of rules XXIX and XXXI, including the confidentiality of information shall apply to any information and to the conduct of any debate transacted.

RULE XXII

PRECEDENCE OF MOTIONS

1. When a question is pending, no motion shall be received but—

To adjourn.

To adjourn to a day certain, or that when the Senate adjourn it shall be to a day certain.

To take a recess.

To proceed to the consideration of executive business.

To lay on the table.

To postpone indefinitely.

To postpone to a day certain.

To commit.

To amend.

Which several motions shall have precedence as they stand arranged; and the motions relating to adjournment, to take a recess, to proceed to the consideration of executive business, to lay on the table, shall be decided without debate.

2. [1] Notwithstanding the provisions of rule II or rule IV or any other rule of the Senate, at any time a motion signed by sixteen Senators, to bring to a close the debate upon any measure, motion, other matter pending before the Senate, or the unfinished business, is presented to the Senate, the Presiding Officer, or clerk at the direction of the Presiding Officer, shall at once state the motion to the Senate, and one hour after the Senate meets on the following calendar day but one, he shall lay the motion before the Senate and direct that the clerk call the roll, and upon the ascertainment that a quorum is present, the Presiding Officer shall, without debate, submit to the Senate by a yea-and-nay vote the question:

"Is it the sense of the Senate that the debate shall be brought to a close?" And if that question shall be decided in the affirmative by three-fifths of the Senators duly chosen and sworn—except on a measure or motion to amend the Senate rules, in which case the necessary affirmative vote shall be two-thirds of the Senators present and voting—then said measure, motion, or other matter pending before the Senate, or the unfinished business, shall be the unfinished business to the exclusion of all other business until disposed of.

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[1] As amended by S. Res. 28, 99-2, Feb. 27, 1986.

Thereafter no Senator shall be entitled to speak in all more than one hour on the measure, motion, or other matter pending before the Senate, or the unfinished business, the amendments thereto, and motions affecting the same, and it shall be the duty of the Presiding Officer to keep the time of each Senator who speaks. Except by unanimous consent, no amendment shall be proposed after the vote to bring the debate to a close, unless it had been submitted in writing to the Journal Clerk by 1 o'clock p.m. on the day following the filing of the cloture motion if an amendment in the first degree, and unless it had been so submitted at least one hour prior to the beginning of the cloture vote if an amendment in the second degree. No dilatory motion, or dilatory amendment, or amendment not germane shall be in order. Points of order, including questions of relevancy, and appeals from the decision of the Presiding Officer, shall be decided without debate.

After no more than thirty hours of consideration of the measure, motion, or other matter on which cloture has been invoked, the Senate shall proceed, without any further debate on any question, to vote on the final disposition thereof to the exclusion of all amendments not then actually pending before the Senate at that time and to the exclusion of all motions, except a motion to table, or to reconsider and one quorum call on demand to establish the presence of a quorum (and motions required to establish a quorum) immediately before the final vote begins. The thirty hours may be increased by the adoption of a motion, decided without debate, by a three-fifths affirmative vote of the Senators duly chosen and sworn, and any such time thus agreed upon shall be equally divided between and controlled by the Majority and Minority Leaders or their designees. However, only one motion to extend time, specified above, may be made in any one calendar day.

If, for any reason, a measure or matter is reprinted after cloture has been invoked, amendments which were in order prior to the reprinting of the measure or matter will continue to be in order and may be conformed and reprinted at the request of the amendment's sponsor. The conforming changes must be limited to lineation and pagination.

No Senator shall call up more than two amendments until every other Senator shall have had the opportunity to do likewise.

Notwithstanding other provisions of this rule, a Senator may yield all or part of his one hour to the majority or minority floor managers of the measure, motion, or matter or to the Majority or Minority Leader, but each Senator specified shall not have more than two hours so yielded to him and may in turn yield such time to other Senators.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this rule, any Senator who has not used or yielded at least ten minutes, is, if he seeks recognition, guaranteed up to ten minutes, inclusive, to speak only.

After cloture is invoked, the reading of any amendment, including House amendments, shall be dispensed with when the proposed amendment has been identified and has been available in printed form at the desk of the Members for not less than twenty-four hours.

RULE XXIII

PRIVILEGE OF THE FLOOR

Other than the Vice President and Senators, no person shall be admitted to the floor of the Senate while in session, except as follows:

The President of the United States and his private secretary.

The President elect and Vice President elect of the United States.

Ex-Presidents and ex-Vice Presidents of the United States.

Judges of the Supreme Court.

Ex-Senators and Senators elect.

The officers and employees of the Senate in the discharge of their official duties.

Ex-Secretaries and ex-Sergeants at Arms of the Senate.

Members of the House of Representatives and Members elect.

Ex-Speakers of the House of Representatives.

The Sergeant at Arms of the House and his chief deputy and the Clerk of the House and his deputy.

Heads of the Executive Departments.

Ambassadors and Ministers of the United States.

Governors of States and Territories.

Members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

The General Commanding the Army.

The Senior Admiral of the Navy on the active list.

Members of National Legislatures of foreign countries and Members of the European Parliament.

Judges of the Court of Claims.

The Mayor of the District of Columbia.

The Librarian of Congress and the Assistant Librarian in charge of the Law Library.

The Architect of the Capitol.

The Chaplain of the House of Representatives.

The Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.

The Parliamentarian Emeritus of the Senate.

Members of the staffs of committees of the Senate and joint committees of the Congress when in the discharge of their official duties and employees in the office of a Senator when in the discharge of their official duties (but in each case subject to such rules or regulations as may be prescribed by the Committee on Rules and Administration). Senate committee staff members and employees in the office of a Senator must be on the payroll of the Senate and members of joint committee staffs must be on the payroll of the Senate or the House of Representatives.

RULE XXIV

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES

1. In the appointment of the standing committees, or to fill vacancies thereon, the Senate, unless otherwise ordered, shall by resolution appoint the chairman of each such committee and the other members thereof. On demand of any Senator, a separate vote shall be had on the appointment of the chairman of any such com-

mittee and on the appointment of the other members thereof. Each such resolution shall be subject to amendment and to division of the question.

2. On demand of one-fifth of the Senators present, a quorum being present, any vote taken pursuant to paragraph 1 shall be by ballot.

3. Except as otherwise provided or unless otherwise ordered, all other committees, and the chairmen thereof, shall be appointed in the same manner as standing committees.

4. When a chairman of a committee shall resign or cease to serve on a committee, action by the Senate to fill the vacancy in such committee, unless specially otherwise ordered, shall be only to fill up the number of members of the committee, and the election of a new chairman.

RULE XXV

STANDING COMMITTEES

1. The following standing committees shall be appointed at the commencement of each Congress, and shall continue and have the power to act until their successors are appointed, with leave to report by bill or otherwise on matters within their respective jurisdictions:

(a)(1) **Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry,** to which committee shall be referred all proposed legislation, messages, petitions, memorials, and other matters relating primarily to the following subjects:

1. Agricultural economics and research.
2. Agricultural extension services and experiment stations.
3. Agricultural production, marketing, and stabilization of prices.
4. Agriculture and agricultural commodities.
5. Animal industry and diseases.
6. Crop insurance and soil conservation.
7. Farm credit and farm security.
8. Food from fresh waters.
9. Food stamp programs.
10. Forestry, and forest reserves and wilderness areas other than those created from the public domain.
11. Home economics.
12. Human nutrition.
13. Inspection of livestock, meat, and agricultural products.
14. Pests and pesticides.
15. Plant industry, soils, and agricultural engineering.
16. Rural development, rural electrification, and watersheds.
17. School nutrition programs.

(2) Such committee shall also study and review, on a comprehensive basis, matters relating to food, nutrition, and hunger, both in the United States and in foreign countries, and rural affairs, and report thereon from time to time.

(b) **Committee on Appropriations,** to which committee shall be referred all proposed legislation, messages, petitions, memorials, and other matters relating to the following subjects:

1. Appropriation of the revenue for the support of the Government, except as provided in subparagraph (e).
2. Rescission of appropriations contained in appropriation Acts (referred to in section 105 of title 1, United States Code).
3. The amount of new spending authority described in section 401(c)(2) (A) and (B) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 which is to be effective for a fiscal year.
4. New spending authority described in section 401(c)(2)(C) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 provided in bills and resolutions referred to the committee under section 401(b)(2) of that Act (but subject to the provisions of section 401(b)(3) of that Act).

(c)(1) **Committee on Armed Services**, to which committee shall be referred all proposed legislation, messages, petitions, memorials, and other matters relating to the following subjects:

1. Aeronautical and space activities peculiar to or primarily associated with the development of weapons systems or military operations.
2. Common defense.
3. Department of Defense, the Department of the Army, the Department of the Navy, and the Department of the Air Force, generally.
4. Maintenance and operation of the Panama Canal, including administration, sanitation, and government of the Canal Zone.
5. Military research and development.
6. National security aspects of nuclear energy.
7. Naval petroleum reserves, except those in Alaska.
8. Pay, promotion, retirement, and other benefits and privileges of members of the Armed Forces, including overseas education of civilian and military dependents.
9. Selective service system.
10. Strategic and critical materials necessary for the common defense.

(2) Such committee shall also study and review, on a comprehensive basis, matters relating to the common defense policy of the United States, and report thereon from time to time.

(d)(1) **Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs**, to which committee shall be referred all proposed legislation, messages, petitions, memorials, and other matters relating to the following subjects:

1. Banks, banking, and financial institutions.
2. Control of prices of commodities, rents, and services.
3. Deposit insurance.
4. Economic stabilization and defense production.
5. Export and foreign trade promotion.
6. Export controls.
7. Federal monetary policy, including Federal Reserve System.
8. Financial aid to commerce and industry.
9. Issuance and redemption of notes.
10. Money and credit, including currency and coinage.
11. Nursing home construction.
12. Public and private housing (including veterans' housing).
13. Renegotiation of Government contracts.
14. Urban development and urban mass transit.

(2) Such committee shall also study and review, on a comprehensive basis, matters relating to international economic policy as it affects United States monetary affairs, credit, and financial institutions; economic growth, urban affairs, and credit, and report thereon from time to time.

(e)(1) **Committee on the Budget**, to which committee shall be referred all concurrent resolutions on the budget (as defined in section 3(a)(4) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974) and all other matters required to be referred to that committee under titles III and IV of that Act, and messages, petitions, memorials, and other matters relating thereto.

(2) Such committee shall have the duty—

(A) to report the matters required to be reported by it under titles III and IV of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974;

(B) to make continuing studies of the effect on budget outlays of relevant existing and proposed legislation and to report the results of such studies to the Senate on a recurring basis;

(C) to request and evaluate continuing studies of tax expenditures, to devise methods of coordinating tax expenditures, policies, and programs with direct budget outlays, and to report the results of such studies to the Senate on a recurring basis; and

(D) to review, on a continuing basis, the conduct by the Congressional Budget Office of its functions and duties.

(f)(1) **Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation**, to which committee shall be referred all proposed legislation, messages, petitions, memorials, and other matters relating to the following subjects:

1. Coast Guard.
2. Coastal zone management.
3. Communications.
4. Highway safety.
5. Inland waterways, except construction.
6. Interstate commerce.
7. Marine and ocean navigation, safety, and transportation, including navigational aspects of deepwater ports.
8. Marine fisheries.
9. Merchant marine and navigation.
10. Nonmilitary aeronautical and space sciences.
11. Oceans, weather, and atmospheric activities.
12. Panama Canal and interoceanic canals generally, except as provided in subparagraph (c).
13. Regulation of consumer products and services, including testing related to toxic substances, other than pesticides, and except for credit, financial services, and housing.
14. Regulation of interstate common carriers, including railroads, buses, trucks, vessels, pipelines, and civil aviation.
15. Science, engineering, and technology research and development and policy.
16. Sports.
17. Standards and measurement.
18. Transportation.
19. Transportation and commerce aspects of Outer Continental Shelf lands.

(2) Such committee shall also study and review, on a comprehensive basis, all matters relating to science and technology, oceans policy, transportation, communications, and consumer affairs, and report thereon from time to time.

(g)(1) **Committee on Energy and Natural Resources,** to which committee shall be referred all proposed legislation, messages, petitions, memorials, and other matters relating to the following subjects:

1. Coal production, distribution, and utilization.
2. Energy policy.
3. Energy regulation and conservation.
4. Energy related aspects of deepwater ports.
5. Energy research and development.
6. Extraction of minerals from oceans and Outer Continental Shelf lands.
7. Hydroelectric power, irrigation, and reclamation.
8. Mining education and research.
9. Mining, mineral lands, mining claims, and mineral conservation.
10. National parks, recreation areas, wilderness areas, wild and scenic rivers, historical sites, military parks and battlefields, and on the public domain, preservation of prehistoric ruins and objects of interest.
11. Naval petroleum reserves in Alaska.
12. Nonmilitary development of nuclear energy.
13. Oil and gas production and distribution.
14. Public lands and forests, including farming and grazing thereon, and mineral extraction therefrom.
15. Solar energy systems.
16. Territorial possessions of the United States, including trusteeships.

(2) Such committee shall also study and review, on a comprehensive basis, matters relating to energy and resources development, and report thereon from time to time.

(h)(1) **Committee on Environment and Public Works,** to which committee shall be referred all proposed legislation, messages, petitions, memorials, and other matters relating to the following subjects:

1. Air pollution.
2. Construction and maintenance of highways.
3. Environmental aspects of Outer Continental Shelf lands.
4. Environmental effects of toxic substances, other than pesticides.
5. Environmental policy.
6. Environmental research and development.
7. Fisheries and wildlife.
8. Flood control and improvements of rivers and harbors, including environmental aspects of deepwater ports.
9. Noise pollution.
10. Nonmilitary environmental regulation and control of nuclear energy.
11. Ocean dumping.
12. Public buildings and improved grounds of the United States generally, including Federal buildings in the District of Columbia.

13. Public works, bridges, and dams.
14. Regional economic development.
15. Solid waste disposal and recycling.
16. Water pollution.
17. Water resources.

(2) Such committee shall also study and review, on a comprehensive basis, matters relating to environmental protection and resource utilization and conservation, and report thereon from time to time.

(i) **Committee on Finance**, to which committee shall be referred all proposed legislation, messages, petitions, memorials, and other matters relating to the following subjects:

1. Bonded debt of the United States, except as provided in the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.
2. Customs, collection districts, and ports of entry and delivery.
3. Deposit of public moneys.
4. General revenue sharing.
5. Health programs under the Social Security Act and health programs financed by a specific tax or trust fund.
6. National social security.
7. Reciprocal trade agreements.
8. Revenue measures generally, except as provided in the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.
9. Revenue measures relating to the insular possessions.
10. Tariffs and import quotas, and matters related thereto.
11. Transportation of dutiable goods.

(j)(1) **Committee on Foreign Relations**, to which committee shall be referred all proposed legislation, messages, petitions, memorials, and other matters relating to the following subjects:

1. Acquisition of land and buildings for embassies and legations in foreign countries.
2. Boundaries of the United States.
3. Diplomatic service.
4. Foreign economic, military, technical, and humanitarian assistance.
5. Foreign loans.
6. International activities of the American National Red Cross and the International Committee of the Red Cross.
7. International aspects of nuclear energy, including nuclear transfer policy.
8. International conferences and congresses.
9. International law as it relates to foreign policy.
10. International Monetary Fund and other international organizations established primarily for international monetary purposes (except that, at the request of the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, any proposed legislation relating to such subjects reported by the Committee on Foreign Relations shall be referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs).
11. Intervention abroad and declarations of war.
12. Measures to foster commercial intercourse with foreign nations and to safeguard American business interests abroad.
13. National security and international aspects of trusteeships of the United States.

14. Oceans and international environmental and scientific affairs as they relate to foreign policy.

15. Protection of United States citizens abroad and expatriation.

16. Relations of the United States with foreign nations generally.

17. Treaties and executive agreements, except reciprocal trade agreements.

18. United Nations and its affiliated organizations.

19. World Bank group, the regional development banks, and other international organizations established primarily for development assistance purposes.

(2) Such committee shall also study and review, on a comprehensive basis, matters relating to the national security policy, foreign policy, and international economic policy as it relates to foreign policy of the United States, and matters relating to food, hunger, and nutrition in foreign countries, and report thereon from time to time.

(k)(1) **Committee on Governmental Affairs**, to which committee shall be referred all proposed legislation, messages, petitions, memorials, and other matters relating to the following subjects:

1. Archives of the United States.

2. Budget and accounting measures, other than appropriations, except as provided in the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

3. Census and collection of statistics, including economic and social statistics.

4. Congressional organization, except for any part of the matter that amends the rules or orders of the Senate.

5. Federal Civil Service.

6. Government information.

7. Intergovernmental relations.

8. Municipal affairs of the District of Columbia, except appropriations therefor.

9. Organization and management of United States nuclear export policy.

10. Organization and reorganization of the executive branch of the Government.

11. Postal Service.

12. Status of officers and employees of the United States, including their classification, compensation, and benefits.

(2) Such committee shall have the duty of—

(A) receiving and examining reports of the Comptroller General of the United States and of submitting such recommendations to the Senate as it deems necessary or desirable in connection with the subject matter of such reports;

(B) studying the efficiency, economy, and effectiveness of all agencies and departments of the Government;

(C) evaluating the effects of laws enacted to reorganize the legislative and executive branches of the Government; and

(D) studying the intergovernmental relationships between the United States and the States and municipalities, and between the United States and international organizations of which the United States is a member.

(l) Committee on the Judiciary, to which committee shall be referred all proposed legislation, messages, petitions, memorials, and other matters relating to the following subjects:

1. Apportionment of Representatives.
2. Bankruptcy, mutiny, espionage, and counterfeiting.
3. Civil liberties.
4. Constitutional amendments.
5. Federal courts and judges.
6. Government information.
7. Holidays and celebrations.
8. Immigration and naturalization.
9. Interstate compacts generally.
10. Judicial proceedings, civil and criminal, generally.
11. Local courts in the territories and possessions.
12. Measures relating to claims against the United States.
13. National penitentiaries.
14. Patent Office.
15. Patents, copyrights, and trademarks.
16. Protection of trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies.
17. Revision and codification of the statutes of the United States.
18. State and territorial boundary lines.

(**m**)(1) **Committee on Labor and Human Resources,** to which committee shall be referred all proposed legislation, messages, petitions, memorials, and other matters relating to the following subjects:

1. Measures relating to education, labor, health, and public welfare.
2. Aging.
3. Agricultural colleges.
4. Arts and humanities.
5. Biomedical research and development.
6. Child labor.
7. Convict labor and the entry of goods made by convicts into interstate commerce.
8. Domestic activities of the American National Red Cross.
9. Equal employment opportunity.
10. Gallaudet College, Howard University, and Saint Elizabeths Hospital.
11. Handicapped individuals.
12. Labor standards and labor statistics.
13. Mediation and arbitration of labor disputes.
14. Occupational safety and health, including the welfare of miners.
15. Private pension plans.
16. Public health.
17. Railway labor and retirement.
18. Regulation of foreign laborers.
19. Student loans.
20. Wages and hours of labor.

(2) Such committee shall also study and review, on a comprehensive basis, matters relating to health, education and training, and public welfare, and report thereon from time to time.

(**n**)(1) **Committee on Rules and Administration,** to which committee shall be referred all proposed legislation, messages, petitions, memorials, and other matters relating to the following subjects:

1. Administration of the Senate Office Buildings and the Senate wing of the Capitol, including the assignment of office space.

2. Congressional organization relative to rules and procedures, and Senate rules and regulations, including floor and gallery rules.

3. Corrupt practices.

4. Credentials and qualifications of Members of the Senate, contested elections, and acceptance of incompatible offices.

5. Federal elections generally, including the election of the President, Vice President, and Members of the Congress.

6. Government Printing Office, and the printing and correction of the Congressional Record, as well as those matters provided for under rule XI.

7. Meetings of the Congress and attendance of Members.

8. Payment of money out of the contingent fund of the Senate or creating a charge upon the same (except that any resolution relating to substantive matter within the jurisdiction of any other standing committee of the Senate shall be first referred to such committee).

9. Presidential succession.

10. Purchase of books and manuscripts and erection of monuments to the memory of individuals.

11. Senate Library and statuary, art, and pictures in the Capitol and Senate Office Buildings.

12. Services to the Senate, including the Senate restaurant.

13. United States Capitol and congressional office buildings, the Library of Congress, the Smithsonian Institution (and the incorporation of similar institutions), and the Botanic Gardens.

(2) Such committee shall also—

(A) make a continuing study of the organization and operation of the Congress of the United States and shall recommend improvements in such organization and operation with a view toward strengthening the Congress, simplifying its operations, improving its relationships with other branches of the United States Government, and enabling it better to meet its responsibilities under the Constitution of the United States; and

(B) identify any court proceeding or action which, in the opinion of the Committee, is of vital interest to the Congress as a constitutionally established institution of the Federal Government and call such proceeding or action to the attention of the Senate.

(o)(1)[1] **Committee on Small Business**, to which committee shall be referred all proposed legislation, messages, petitions, memorials, and other matters relating to the Small Business Administration.

(2) Any proposed legislation reported by such committee which relates to matters other than the functions of the Small Business Administration shall, at the request of the chairman of any standing committee having jurisdiction over the subject matter extraneous to the functions of the Small Business Administration, be considered and reported by such standing committee prior to its consideration by the Senate; and likewise measures reported by other

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[1] As added, S. Res. 101, 97-1, Mar. 25, 1981.

committees directly relating to the Small Business Administration shall, at the request of the chairman of the Committee on Small Business, be referred to the Committee on Small Business for its consideration of any portions of the measure dealing with the Small Business Administration, and be reported by this committee prior to its consideration by the Senate.

(3) Such committee shall also study and survey by means of research and investigation all problems of American small business enterprises, and report thereon from time to time.

(p)[1] **Committee on Veterans' Affairs,** to which committee shall be referred all proposed legislation, messages, petitions, memorials, and other matters relating to the following subjects:

1. Compensation of veterans.
2. Life insurance issued by the Government on account of service in the Armed Forces.
3. National cemeteries.
4. Pensions of all wars of the United States, general and special.
5. Readjustment of servicemen to civil life.
6. Soldiers' and sailors' civil relief.
7. Veterans' hospitals, medical care and treatment of veterans.
8. Veterans' measures generally.
9. Vocational rehabilitation and education of veterans.

2.[2] Except as otherwise provided by paragraph 4 of this rule, each of the following standing committees shall consist of the number of Senators set forth in the following table on the line on which the name of that committee appears:

Committee:	*Members*
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry	19
Appropriations	29
Armed Services	20
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs	21
Commerce, Science, and Transportation	20
Energy and Natural Resources	19
Environment and Public Works	16
Finance	20
Foreign Relations	19
Governmental Affairs	14
Judiciary	14
Labor and Human Resources	16

3. (a)[3] Except as otherwise provided by paragraph 4 of this rule, each of the following standing committees shall consist of the number of Senators set forth in the following table on the line on which the name of that committee appears:

Committee:	*Members*
Budget	23
Rules and Administration	16
Veterans' Affairs	11
Small Business	19

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[1] Redesignated as subparagraph (p) by S. Res. 101, 97-1, Mar. 25, 1981.

[2] As amended, S. Res. 13, 97-1, Jan. 5, 1981; S. Res. 365, 97-2, Apr. 20, 1982; S. Res. 380, 97-2, Apr. 27, 1982; S. Res. 6, 98-1, Jan. 3, 1983; S. Res. 20, 98-1, Jan. 27, 1983; S. Res. 53, 98-1, Feb. 3, 1983; S. Res. 338, 98-2, Feb. 9, 1984; S. Res. 74, 99-1, Feb. 21, 1985; S. Res. 14, 100-1, Jan. 6, 1987; S. Res. 211, 100-1, May 12, 1987; S. Res. 43, 101-1, Feb. 2, 1989.

[3] As amended, S. Res. 13, 97-1, Jan. 5, 1981; S. Res. 101, 97-1, Mar. 25, 1981; S. Res. 6, 98-1, Jan. 3, 1983; S. Res. 88, 99-1, Mar. 5, 1985; S. Res. 14, 100-1, Jan. 6, 1987; S. Res. 211, 100-1, May 12, 1987; S. Res. 43, 101-1, Feb. 2, 1989.

(b)[1] Each of the following committees and joint committees shall consist of the number of Senators (or Senate members, in the case of a joint committee) set forth in the following table on the line on which the name of that committee appears:

Committee:	*Members*
Aging	19
Intelligence	15
Joint Economic Committee	10

(c)[2] Each of the following committees and joint committees shall consist of the number of Senators (or Senate members, in the case of a joint committee) set forth in the following table on the line on which the name of that committee appears:

Committee:	*Members*
Ethics	6
Indian Affairs	10
Joint Committee on Taxation	5

4. (a) Except as otherwise provided by this paragraph—

(1) each Senator shall serve on two and no more committees listed in paragraph 2; and

(2) each Senator may serve on only one committee listed in paragraph 3 (a) or (b).

(b)(1) Each Senator may serve on not more than three subcommittees of each committee (other than the Committee on Appropriations) listed in paragraph 2 of which he is a member.

(2) Each Senator may serve on not more than two subcommittees of a committee listed in paragraph 3 (a) or (b) of which he is a member.

(3) Notwithstanding subparagraphs (1) and (2), a Senator serving as chairman or ranking minority member of a standing, select, or special committee of the Senate or joint committee of the Congress may serve ex officio, without vote, as a member of any subcommittee of such committee or joint committee.

(4) No committee of the Senate may establish any subunit of that committee other than a subcommittee, unless the Senate by resolution has given permission therefor. For purposes of this subparagraph, any subunit of a joint committee shall be treated as a subcommittee.

(c) By agreement entered into by the majority leader and the minority leader, the membership of one or more standing committees may be increased temporarily from time to time by such number or numbers as may be required to accord to the majority party a majority of the membership of all standing committees. When any such temporary increase is necessary to accord to the majority party a majority of the membership of all standing committees, members of the majority party in such number as may be required for that purpose may serve as members of three standing committees listed in paragraph 2. No such temporary increase in the membership of any standing committee under this subparagraph shall be continued in effect after the need therefor has ended. No standing committee may be increased in membership under this subparagraph by more than two members in excess of the number prescribed for that committee by paragraph 2 or 3(a).

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[1] As amended, S. Res. 13, 97-1, Jan. 5, 1981; S. Res. 24, 97-1, Jan. 19, 1981; S. Res. 101, 97-1, Mar. 25, 1981; S. Res. 338, 98-2, Feb. 9, 1984.

[2] As amended, S. Res. 448, 96-2, Dec. 11, 1980; S. Res. 88, 99-1, Mar. 5, 1985; S. Res. 14, 100-1, Jan. 6, 1987; S. Res. 100, 101-1, Apr. 11, 1989.

(d) A Senator may serve as a member of any joint committee of the Congress the Senate members of which are required by law to be appointed from a standing committee of the Senate of which he is a member, and service as a member of any such joint committee shall not be taken into account for purposes of subparagraph (a)(2).

(e)(1) No Senator shall serve at any time as chairman of more than one standing, select, or special committee of the Senate or joint committee of the Congress, except that a Senator may serve as chairman of any joint committee of the Congress having jurisdiction with respect to a subject matter which is directly related to the jurisdiction of a standing committee of which he is chairman.

(2) No Senator shall serve at any time as chairman of more than one subcommittee of each standing, select, or special committee of the Senate or joint committee of the Congress of which he is a member.

(3) A Senator who is serving as the chairman of a committee listed in paragraph 2 may serve at any time as the chairman of only one subcommittee of all committees listed in paragraph 2 of which he is a member and may serve at any time as the chairman of only one subcommittee of each committee listed in paragraph 3 (a) or (b) of which he is a member. A Senator who is serving as the chairman of a committee listed in paragraph 3 (a) or (b) may not serve as the chairman of any subcommittee of that committee, and may serve at any time as the chairman of only one subcommittee of each committee listed in paragraph 2 of which he is a member. Any other Senator may serve as the chairman of only one subcommittee of each committee listed in paragraph 2, 3(a), or 3(b) of which he is a member.

(f) A Senator serving on the Committee on Rules and Administration may not serve on any joint committee of the Congress unless the Senate members thereof are required by law to be appointed from the Committee on Rules and Administration, or unless such Senator served on the Committee on Rules and Administration and the Joint Committee on Taxation on the last day of the Ninety-eighth Congress.

(g) A Senator who on the day preceding the effective date of title I of the Committee System Reorganization Amendments of 1977 was serving as the chairman or ranking minority member of the Committee on the District of Columbia or the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service may serve on the Committee on Governmental Affairs in addition to serving on two other standing committees listed in paragraph 2. At the request of any such Senator, he shall be appointed to serve on such committee but, while serving on such committee and two other standing committees listed in paragraph 2, he may not serve on any committee listed in paragraph 3 (a) or (b) other than the Committee on Rules and Administration.[1] The preceding provisions of this subparagraph shall apply with respect to any Senator only so long as his service as a member of the Committee on Governmental Affairs is continuous after the date on which the appointment of the majority and minority members of the Committee on Governmental Affairs is initially completed.

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[1] As amended, S. Res. 12, 97-1, Jan. 5, 1981.

(h)(1) [1] A Senator who on the last day of the One Hundredth Congress was serving as a member of the Committee on Environment and Public Works and the Committee on Finance may, during the One Hundred First Congress, also serve as a member of the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry so long as his service as a member of each such committee is continuous, but in no event may he serve, by reason of this subdivision, as a member of more than three committees listed in paragraph 2.

(2) A Senator who on the last day of the One Hundredth Congress was serving as a member of the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources may, during the One Hundred First Congress, also serve as a member of the Committee on Governmental Affairs so long as his service as a member of each such committee is continuous, but in no event may he serve, by reason of this subdivision, as a member of more than three committees listed in paragraph 2.

(3)(A) A Senator who on the last day of the One Hundredth Congress was serving as a member of the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs and the Committee on Foreign Relations may during the One Hundred First Congress, also serve as a member of the Committee on Labor and Human Resources so long as his service as a member of each such committee is continuous, but in no event may he serve, by reason of this subdivision, as a member of more than three committees listed in paragraph 2.

(B) A Senator who during the One Hundred First Congress may serve as a member on those committees listed in subparagraph (A), as well as a member of the Committee on Rules and Administration, may, during the One Hundred First Congress, also serve as a member of the Committee on the Budget so long as his service as a member of each such committee is continuous, but in no event may he serve by reason of this subdivision, as a member of more than two committees listed in paragraphs 3 (a) and (b).

(4) A Senator who on the last day of the One Hundredth Congress was serving as a member of the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry and the Committee on Appropriations may, during the One Hundred First Congress, also serve as a member of the Committee on Labor and Human Resources so long as his service as a member of each such committee is continuous, but in no event may he serve, by reason of this subdivision, as a member of more than three committees listed in paragraph 2.

(5) A Senator who on the last day of the One Hundredth Congress was serving as a member of the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry and the Committee on the Judiciary may, during the One Hundred First Congress, also serve as a member of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources so long as his service as a member of each such committee is continuous, but in

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[1] Subparagraphs (h) (1) through (25) pursuant to S. Res. 48, 101-1, Feb. 2, 1989.

no event may he serve, by reason of this subdivision, as a member of more than three committees listed in paragraph 2.

(6)(A) A Senator on the last day of the One Hundredth Congress was serving as a member of the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on the Judiciary may, during the One Hundred First Congress, also serve as a member of the Committee on Labor and Human Resources so long as his service as a member of each such committee is continuous, but in no event may he serve, by reason of this subdivision, as a member of more than three committees listed in paragraph 2.

(B) A Senator who during the One Hundred First Congress serves on the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on the Judiciary, and the Committee on Labor and Human Resources, and who serves as chairman of a committee listed in paragraph 2, may serve as Chairman of two subcommittees of all committees listed in paragraph 2 of which he is a member.

(7) A Senator who on the last day of the One Hundredth Congress was serving as a member of the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation and the Committee on Foreign Relations may, during the One Hundred First Congress, also serve as a member of the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs so long as his service as a member of each such committee is continuous, but in no event may he serve, by reason of this subdivision, as a member of more than three committees listed in paragraph 2.

(8)(A) A Senator who on the last day of the One Hundredth Congress was serving as a member of the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry and the Committee on Appropriations may, during the One Hundred First Congress, also serve as a member of the Committee on the Judiciary so long as his service as a member of each such committee is continuous, but in no event may he serve, by reason of this subdivision, as a member of more than three committees listed in paragraph 2.

(B) A Senator who during the One Hundred First Congress serves on the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry, the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on the Judiciary, and who serves as chairman of a committee listed in paragraph 2, may serve as chairman of two subcommittees of all committees listed in paragraph 2 of which he is a member.

(9) A Senator who on the last day of the One Hundred First Congress was serving as a member of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources and the Committee on the Judiciary may, during the One Hundred First Congress, also serve as a member of the Committee on Labor and Human Resources so long as his service as a member of each such committee is continuous, but in no event may he serve, by reason of this subdivision, as a member of more than three committees listed in paragraph 2.

(10)(A) A Senator who on the last day of the One Hundredth Congress was serving on the Committee on Environment and Public Works and the Committee on Finance may, during the One Hundred First Congress, also serve as a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations so long as his service as a member of each such committee is continuous, but in no event may he serve, by reason of this subdivision, as a member of more than three committees listed in paragraph 2.

(B) A Senator who on the last day of the One Hundredth Congress was serving on the Committee on Rules and Administration may, during the One Hundred First Congress, also serve as a member of the Joint Committee on Taxation so long as his service as a member of each such committee is continuous, but in no event may he serve, by reason of this subdivision, as a member of more than two committees listed in paragraph 3.

(11) A Senator who on the last day of the One Hundredth Congress was serving as a member of the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry and the Committee on Finance may, during the One Hundred First Congress, also serve as a member of the Committee on Governmental Affairs, so long as his service as a member of each such committee is continuous but in no event may he serve, by reason of this subdivision as a member of more than three committees listed in paragraph 2.

(12) A Senator who on the last day of the One Hundredth Congress was serving as a member of the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation and the Committee on Finance may, during the One Hundred First Congress, also serve as a member of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources so long as his service as a member of each such commitee is continuous, but in no event may he serve, by reason of this subdivision, as a member of more than three committees listed in paragraph 2.

(13) A Senator who on the last day of the One Hundredth Congress was serving as a member of the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs may, during the One Hundred First Congress, also serve as a member of the Committee on Governmental Affairs so long as his service as a member of each such committee is continuous, but in no event may he serve, by reason of this subdivision, as a member of more than three committees listed in paragraph 2.

(14) A Senator who on the last day of the One Hundredth Congress was serving as a member of the Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on Labor and Human Resources may, during the One Hundred First Congress, also serve as a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations so long as his service as a member of each such committee is continuous, but in no event may he serve, by reason of this subdivision, as a member of more than three committee listed in paragraph 2.

(15) A Senator who on the last day of the One Hundredth Congress was serving as a member of the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources may, during the One Hundred First Congress, also serve as a member of the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs so long as his service as a member of each such committee is continuous, but in no event may he serve, by reason of this subdivision, as a member of more than three committee listed in paragraph 2.

(16) A Senator who on the last day of the One Hundredth Congress was serving as a member of the Committee on Small Business, may, during the One Hundred First Congress, also serve as a member of the Committee on Intelligence so long as his service as a member of each such committee is continuous, but in no event

may he serve by reason of this subdivision, as a member of more than two committees listed in paragraphs 3 (a) and (b).

(17) A Senator who on the last day of the One Hundredth Congress was serving as a member of the Special Committee on Aging, may, during the One Hundred First Congress, also serve as a member of the Committee on Intelligence so long as his service as a member of each such committee is continuous, but in no event may he serve by reason of this subdivision, as a member of more than two committees listed in paragraphs 3 (a) and (b).

(18) A Senator who on the last day of the One Hundredth Congress was serving as a member of the Committee on Veterans Affairs, may, during the One Hundred First Congress, also serve as a member of the Committee on Intelligence so long as his service as a member of each such committee is continuous, but in no event may he serve by reason of this subdivision, as a member of more than two committees listed in paragraphs 3 (a) and (b).

(19) A Senator who on the last day of the One Hundredth Congress was serving as a member of the Committee on Rules and Administration, may, during the One Hundred First Congress, also serve as a member of the Committee on Veterans Affairs and the Committee on Intelligence so long as his service as a member of each such committee is continuous, but in no event may be serve as reason of this subdivision, as a member of more than three committees listed in paragraphs 3 (a) and (b).

(20) A Senator who on the last day of the One Hundredth Congress was serving as a member of the Committee on Rules and Administration, may, during the One Hundred First Congress, also serve as a member of the Joint Economic Committee so long as his service as a member of each such committee is continuous, but in no event may he serve by reason of this subdivision, as a member of more than two committees listed in paragraphs 3 (a) and (b).

(21) A Senator who on the last day of the One Hundredth Congress was serving as a member of the Committee on Veterans Affairs, may, during the One Hundred First Congress, also serve as a member of the Special Committee on Aging so long as his service as a member of each such committee is continuous, but in no event may he serve by reason of this subdivision, as a member of more than two committees listed in paragraphs 3 (a) and (b).

(22) A Senator who on the last day of the One Hundredth Congress was serving as a member of the Committee on the Budget, may, during the One Hundred First Congress, also serve as a member of the Special Committee on Aging so long as his service as a member of each such committee is continuous, but in no event may he serve by reason of this subdivision, as a member of more than two committees listed in paragraphs 3 (a) and (b).

(23) A Senator who on the last day of the One Hundredth Congress was serving as a member of the Committee on Small Business, may, during the One Hundred First Congress, also serve as a member of the Committee on Intelligence so long as his service as a member of each such committee is continuous, but in no event may he serve by reason of this subdivision, as a member of more than two committees listed in paragraphs 3 (a) and (b).

(24) A Senator who on the last day of the One Hundredth Congress was serving as a member of the Special Committee on Aging,

may, during the One Hundred First Congress, also serve as a member of the Committee on Intelligence so long as his service as a member of each such committee is continuous, but in no event may he serve by reason of this subdivision, as a member of more than two committees listed in paragraphs 3 (a) and (b).

(25) A Senator who on the last day of the One Hundredth Congress was serving as a member of the Committee on the Budget, may, during the One Hundred First Congress, also serve as a member of the Committee on Intelligence so long as his service as a member of each such committee is continuous, but in no event may he serve by reason of this subdivision, as a member of more than two committees listed in paragraphs 3 (a) and (b).

(26) [1] A Senator who on the last day of the One Hundredth Congress was serving as a member of the Committee on the Judiciary, and the Committee on Armed Services may, during the One Hundred First Congress, serve as a member of the Committee on Labor and Human Resources, so long as his service as a member of each such committee is continuous, but in no event may he serve, by reason of this subdivision, as a member of more than three committees listed in paragraph 2.

(27) A Senator who on the last day of the One Hundredth Congress was serving as a member of the Committee on Appropriations, and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation may, during the One Hundred First Congress, serve as a member of the Committee on Governmental Affairs, so long as his service as a member of each such committee is continuous, but in no event may he serve, by reason of this subdivision, as a member of more than three committees listed in paragraph 2.

(28) A Senator who on the last day of the One Hundredth Congress was serving as a member of the Committee on Finance, and the Committee on Governmental Affairs may, during the One Hundred First Congress, also serve as a member of the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs so long as his service as a member of each such committee is continuous, but in no event may he serve, by reason of this subdivision, as a member of more than three committees listed in paragraph 2.

(29) A Senator who on the last day of the One Hundredth Congress was serving as a member of the Committee on Appropriations, and the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs may, during the One Hundred First Congress, serve as a member of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources so long as his service as a member of each such committee is continuous, but in no event may he serve, by reason of this subdivision, as a member of more than three committees listed in paragraph 2.

(30) A Senator who on the last day of the One Hundredth Congress was serving as a member of the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, and the Committee on Finance may, during the One Hundred First Congress, serve as a member of the Committee on Governmental Affairs so long as his service as a member of each such committee is continuous, but in no event may

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[1] Subparagraphs (h) (26) through (37) pursuant to S. Res. 49, 101-1, Feb. 2, 1989.

he serve, by reason of this subdivision, as a member of more than three committees listed in paragraph 2.

(31) A Senator who on the last day of the One Hundredth Congress was serving as a member of the Committee on Environment and Public Works and the Committee on Finance may, during the One Hundred First Congress, also serve as a member of the Committee on Labor and Human Resources so long as his service as a member of each such committee is continuous, but in no event may he serve, by reason of this subdivision, as a member of more than three committees listed in paragraph 2.

(32) A Senator who on the last day of the One Hundredth Congress was serving as a member of the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry, and the Committee on Appropriations may, during the One Hundred First Congress, also serve as a member of the Committee on Labor and Human Resources so long as his service as a member of each such committee is continuous, but in no event may he serve, by reason of this subdivision, as a member of more than three committees listed in paragraph 2.

(33) A Senator who on the last day of the One Hundredth Congress was serving as a member of the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation and the Committee on Foreign Relations may, during the One Hundred First Congress, serve as a member of the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs so long as his service as a member of each such committee is continuous, but in no event may he serve, by reason of this subdivision, as a member of more than three committees listed in paragraph 2.

(34) A Senator who on the last day of the One Hundredth Congress was serving as a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on the Judiciary may, during the One Hundred First Congress, serve as a member of the Committee on Environment and Public Works so long as his service as a member of each such committee is continuous, but in no event may he serve, by reason of this subdivision, as a member of more than three committees listed in paragraph 2.

(35) A Senator who on the last day of the One Hundredth Congress was serving as a member of the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry and the Committee on Armed Services, may, during the One Hundred First Congress, also serve as a member of the Committee on Governmental Affairs so long as his service as member of each such committee is continuous, but in no event may he serve, by reason of this subdivision, as a member of more than three committees listed in paragraph 2.

(36) A Senator who on the last day of the One Hundredth Congress was serving as a member of the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry and the Committee on Foreign Relations may, during the One Hundred First Congress, also serve as a member of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources so long as his service as a member of each such committee is continuous, but in no event may he serve, by reason of this subdivision, as a member of more than three committees listed in paragraph 2.

(37) A Senator whose term begins on January 3, 1989, may serve as a member of the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation and may, during the

One Hundred First Congress, serve as a member of the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry so long as his service as a member of each such committee is continuous, but in no event may he serve, by reason of this subdivision, as a member of more than three committees listed in paragraph 2.

RULE XXVI

COMMITTEE PROCEDURE

1.[1] Each standing committee, including any subcommittee of any such committee, is authorized to hold such hearings, to sit and act at such times and places during the sessions, recesses, and adjourned periods of the Senate, to require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such correspondence, books, papers, and documents, to take such testimony and to make such expenditures out of the contingent fund of the Senate as may be authorized by resolutions of the Senate. Each such committee may make investigations into any matter within its jurisdiction, may report such hearings as may be had by it, and may employ stenographic assistance at a cost not exceeding the amount prescribed by the Committee on Rules and Administration.[2] The expenses of the committee shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman.

2.[3] Each committee[4] shall adopt rules (not inconsistent with the Rules of the Senate) governing the procedure of such committee. The rules of each committee shall be published in the Congressional Record not later than March 1 of the first year of each Congress, except that if any such committee is established on or after February 1 of a year, the rules of that committee during the year of establishment shall be published in the Congressional Record not later than sixty days after such establishment. Any amendment to the rules of a committee shall not take effect until the amendment is published in the Congressional Record.

3. Each standing committee (except the Committee on Appropriations) shall fix regular weekly, biweekly, or monthly meeting days for the transaction of business before the committee and additional meetings may be called by the chairman as he may deem necessary. If at least three members of any such committee desire that a special meeting of the committee be called by the chairman, those members may file in the offices of the committee their written request to the chairman for that special meeting. Immediately upon the filing of the request, the clerk of the committee shall notify the chairman of the filing of the request. If, within three calendar days after the filing of the request, the chairman does not call the requested special meeting, to be held within seven calendar days after the filing of the request, a majority of the members of the

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[1] As amended, S. Res. 281, 96-2, Mar. 11, 1980 (effective Feb. 28, 1981).

[2] Pursuant to section 68c of title 2, United States Code, the Committee on Rules and Administration issues "Regulations Governing Rates Payable to Commercial Reporting Firms for Reporting Committee Hearings in the Senate." Copies of the regulations currently in effect may be obtained from the Committee.

[3] As amended, S. Res. 250, 101-2, Mar. 1, 1990.

[4] The term "each committee" when used in these rules includes standing, select, and special committees unless otherwise specified.

committee may file in the offices of the committee their written notice that a special meeting of the committee will be held, specifying the date and hour of that special meeting. The committee shall meet on that date and hour. Immediately upon the filing of the notice, the clerk of the committee shall notify all members of the committee that such special meeting will be held and inform them of its date and hour. If the chairman of any such committee is not present at any regular, additional, or special meeting of the committee, the ranking member of the majority party on the committee who is present shall preside at that meeting.

4. (a) Each committee (except the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on the Budget) shall make public announcement of the date, place, and subject matter of any hearing to be conducted by the committee on any measure or matter at least one week before the commencement of that hearing unless the committee determines that there is good cause to begin such hearing at an earlier date.

(b) Each committee (except the Committee on Appropriations) shall require each witness who is to appear before the committee in any hearing to file with the clerk of the committee, at least one day before the date of the appearance of that witness, a written statement of his proposed testimony unless the committee chairman and the ranking minority member determine that there is good cause for noncompliance. If so requested by any committee, the staff of the committee shall prepare for the use of the members of the committee before each day of hearing before the committee a digest of the statements which have been so filed by witnesses who are to appear before the committee on that day.

(c) After the conclusion of each day of hearing, if so requested by any committee, the staff shall prepare for the use of the members of the committee a summary of the testimony given before the committee on that day. After approval by the chairman and the ranking minority member of the committee, each such summary may be printed as a part of the committee hearings if such hearings are ordered by the committee to be printed.

(d) Whenever any hearing is conducted by a committee (except the Committee on Appropriations) upon any measure or matter, the minority on the committee shall be entitled, upon request made by a majority of the minority members to the chairman before the completion of such hearing, to call witnesses selected by the minority to testify with respect to the measure or matter during at least one day of hearing thereon.

5. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of the rules, when the Senate is in session, no committee of the Senate or any subcommittee thereof may meet, without special leave, after the conclusion of the first two hours after the meeting of the Senate commenced and in no case after two o'clock postmeridian unless consent therefor has been obtained from the majority leader and the minority leader (or in the event of the absence of either of such leaders, from his designee). The prohibition contained in the preceding sentence shall not apply to the Committee on Appropriations or the Committee on the Budget. The majority leader or his designee shall announce to the Senate whenever consent has been given under this subparagraph and shall state the time and place of such meet-

ing. The right to make such announcement of consent shall have the same priority as the filing of a cloture motion.

(b) Each meeting of a committee, or any subcommittee thereof, including meetings to conduct hearings, shall be open to the public, except that a meeting or series of meetings by a committee or a subcommittee thereof on the same subject for a period of no more than fourteen calendar days may be closed to the public on a motion made and seconded to go into closed session to discuss only whether the matters enumerated in clauses (1) through (6) would require the meeting to be closed, followed immediately by a record vote in open session by a majority of the members of the committee or subcommittee when it is determined that the matters to be discussed or the testimony to be taken at such meeting or meetings—

(1) will disclose matters necessary to be kept secret in the interests of national defense or the confidential conduct of the foreign relations of the United States;

(2) will relate solely to matters of committee staff personnel or internal staff management or procedure;

(3) will tend to charge an individual with crime or misconduct, to disgrace or injure the professional standing of an individual, or otherwise to expose an individual to public contempt or obloquy, or will represent a clearly unwarranted invasion of the privacy of an individual;

(4) will disclose the identity of any informer or law enforcement agent or will disclose any information relating to the investigation or prosecution of a criminal offense that is required to be kept secret in the interests of effective law enforcement;

(5) will disclose information relating to the trade secrets of financial or commercial information pertaining specifically to a given person if—

(A) an Act of Congress requires the information to be kept confidential by Government officers and employees; or

(B) the information has been obtained by the Government on a confidential basis, other than through an application by such person for a specific Government financial or other benefit, and is required to be kept secret in order to prevent undue injury to the competitive position of such person; or

(6) may divulge matters required to be kept confidential under other provisions of law or Government regulations.

(c) Whenever any hearing conducted by any such committee or subcommittee is open to the public, that hearing may be broadcast by radio or television, or both, under such rules as the committee or subcommittee may adopt.

(d) Whenever disorder arises during a committee meeting that is open to the public, or any demonstration of approval or disapproval is indulged in by any person in attendance at any such meeting, it shall be the duty of the Chair to enforce order on his own initiative and without any point of order being made by a Senator. When the Chair finds it necessary to maintain order, he shall have the power to clear the room, and the committee may act in closed session for so long as there is doubt of the assurance of order.

(e) Each committee shall prepare and keep a complete transcript or electronic recording adequate to fully record the proceeding of each meeting or conference whether or not such meeting or any part thereof is closed under this paragraph, unless a majority of its members vote to forgo such a record.

6. Morning meetings of committees and subcommittees thereof shall be scheduled for one or both of the periods prescribed in this paragraph. The first period shall end at eleven o'clock antemeridian. The second period shall begin at eleven o'clock antemeridian and end at two o'clock postmeridian.

7. (a)(1) Except as provided in this paragraph, each committee, and each subcommittee thereof is authorized to fix the number of its members (but not less than one-third of its entire membership) who shall constitute a quorum thereof for the transaction of such business as may be considered by said committee, except that no measure or matter or recommendation shall be reported from any committee unless a majority of the committee were physically present.

(2) Each such committee, or subcommittee, is authorized to fix a lesser number than one-third of its entire membership who shall constitute a quorum thereof for the purpose of taking sworn testimony.

(3) The vote of any committee to report a measure or matter shall require the concurrence of a majority of the members of the committee who are present. No vote of any member of any committee to report a measure or matter may be cast by proxy if rules adopted by such committee forbid the casting of votes for that purpose by proxy; however, proxies may not be voted when the absent committee member has not been informed of the matter on which he is being recorded and has not affirmatively requested that he be so recorded. Action by any committee in reporting any measure or matter in accordance with the requirements of this subparagraph shall constitute the ratification by the committee of all action theretofore taken by the committee with respect to that measure or matter, including votes taken upon the measure or matter or any amendment thereto, and no point of order shall lie with respect to that measure or matter on the ground that such previous action with respect thereto by such committee was not taken in compliance with such requirements.

(b) Each committee (except the Committee on Appropriations) shall keep a complete record of all committee action. Such record shall include a record of the votes on any question on which a record vote is demanded. The results of rollcall votes taken in any meeting of any committee upon any measure, or any amendment thereto, shall be announced in the committee report on that measure unless previously announced by the committee, and such announcement shall include a tabulation of the votes cast in favor of and the votes cast in opposition to each such measure and amendment by each member of the committee who was present at that meeting.

(c) Whenever any committee by rollcall vote reports any measure or matter, the report of the committee upon such measure or matter shall include a tabulation of the votes cast by each member of the committee in favor of and in opposition to such measure or matter. Nothing contained in this subparagraph shall abrogate the power of any committee to adopt rules—

(1) providing for proxy voting on all matters other than the reporting of a measure or matter, or

(2) providing in accordance with subparagraph (a) for a lesser number as a quorum for any action other than the reporting of a measure or matter.

8. (a) In order to assist the Senate in—

(1) its analysis, appraisal, and evaluation of the application, administration, and execution of the laws enacted by the Congress, and

(2) its formulation, consideration, and enactment of such modifications of or changes in those laws, and of such additional legislation, as may be necessary or appropriate,

each standing committee (except the Committees on Appropriations and the Budget), shall review and study, on a continuing basis the application, administration, and execution of those laws, or parts of laws, the subject matter of which is within the legislative jurisdiction of that committee. Such committees may carry out the required analysis, appraisal, and evaluation themselves, or by contract, or may require a Government agency to do so and furnish a report thereon to the Senate. Such committees may rely on such techniques as pilot testing, analysis of costs in comparison with benefits, or provision for evaluation after a defined period of time.

(b) In each odd-numbered year, each such committee shall submit, not later than March 31, to the Senate, a report on the activities of that committee under this paragraph during the Congress ending at noon on January 3 of such year.

9.[1] (a) Except as provided in subparagraph (b), each committee shall report one authorization resolution each year authorizing the committee to make expenditures out of the contingent fund of the Senate to defray its expenses, including the compensation of members of its staff and agency contributions related to such compensation, during the period beginning on March 1 of such year and ending on the last day of February of the following year. Such annual authorization resolution shall be reported not later than January 31 of each year, except that, whenever the designation of members of standing committees of the Senate occurs during the first session of a Congress at a date later than January 20, such resolution may be reported at any time within thirty days after the date on which the designation of such members is completed. After the annual authorization resolution of a committee for a year has been agreed to, such committee may procure authorization to make additional expenditures out of the contingent fund of the Senate during that year only by reporting a supplemental authorization resolution. Each supplemental authorization resolution reported by a committee shall amend the annual authorization resolution of such committee for that year and shall be accompanied by a report specifying with particularity the purpose for which such authorization is sought and the reason why such authorization could not have been sought at the time of the submission by such committee of its annual authorization resolution for that year.

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[1] As amended, S. Res. 281, 96-2, Mar. 11, 1980 (effective Jan. 1, 1981); S. Res. 479, 100-2, Sept. 30, 1988.

(b) In lieu of the procedure provided in subparagraph (a), the Committee on Rules and Administration may—

(1) direct each committee to report an authorization resolution for a two year budget period beginning on March 1 of the first session of a Congress; and

(2) report one authorization resolution containing more than one committee authorization for a one year or two year budget period.

10. (a) All committee hearings, records, data, charts, and files shall be kept separate and distinct from the congressional office records of the Member serving as chairman of the committee; and such records shall be the property of the Senate and all members of the committee and the Senate shall have access to such records. Each committee is authorized to have printed and bound such testimony and other data presented at hearings held by the committee.

(b) It shall be the duty of the chairman of each committee to report or cause to be reported promptly to the Senate any measure approved by his committee and to take or cause to be taken necessary steps to bring the matter to a vote. In any event, the report of any committee upon a measure which has been approved by the committee shall be filed within seven calendar days (exclusive of days on which the Senate is not in session) after the day on which there has been filed with the clerk of the committee a written and signed request of a majority of the committee for the reporting of that measure. Upon the filing of any such request, the clerk of the committee shall transmit immediately to the chairman of the committee notice of the filing of that request. This subparagraph does not apply to the Committee on Appropriations.

(c) If at the time of approval of a measure or matter by any committee (except for the Committee on Appropriations), any member of the committee gives notice of intention to file supplemental, minority, or additional views, that member shall be entitled to not less than three calendar days in which to file such views, in writing, with the clerk of the committee. All such views so filed by one or more members of the committee shall be included within, and shall be a part of, the report filed by the committee with respect to that measure or matter. The report of the committee upon that measure or matter shall be printed in a single volume which—

(1) shall include all supplemental, minority, or additional views which have been submitted by the time of the filing of the report, and

(2) shall bear upon its cover a recital that supplemental, minority, or additional views are included as part of the report.

This subparagraph does not preclude—

(A) the immediate filing and printing of a committee report unless timely request for the opportunity to file supplemental, minority, or additional views has been made as provided by this subparagraph; or

(B) the filing by any such committee of any supplemental report upon any measure or matter which may be required for the correction of any technical error in a previous report made by that committee upon that measure or matter.

11. (a) The report accompanying each bill or joint resolution of a public character reported by any committee (except the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on the Budget) shall contain—

(1) an estimate, made by such committee, of the costs which would be incurred in carrying out such bill or joint resolution in the fiscal year in which it is reported and in each of the five fiscal years following such fiscal year (or for the authorized duration of any program authorized by such bill or joint resolution, if less than five years), except that, in the case of measures affecting the revenues, such reports shall require only an estimate of the gain or loss in revenues for a one-year period; and

(2) a comparison of the estimate of costs described in subparagraph (1) made by such committee with any estimate of costs made by any Federal agency; or

(3) in lieu of such estimate or comparison, or both, a statement of the reasons why compliance by the committee with the requirements of subparagraph (1) or (2), or both, is impracticable.

(b) Each such report (except those by the Committee on Appropriations) shall also contain—

(1) an evaluation, made by such committee, of the regulatory impact which would be incurred in carrying out the bill or joint resolution. The evaluation shall include (A) an estimate of the numbers of individuals and businesses who would be regulated and a determination of the groups and classes of such individuals and businesses, (B) a determination of the economic impact of such regulation on the individuals, consumers, and businesses affected, (C) a determination of the impact on the personal privacy of the individuals affected, and (D) a determination of the amount of additional paperwork that will result from the regulations to be promulgated pursuant to the bill or joint resolution, which determination may include, but need not be limited to, estimates of the amount of time and financial costs required of affected parties, showing whether the effects of the bill or joint resolution could be substantial, as well as reasonable estimates of the recordkeeping requirements that may be associated with the bill or joint resolution; or

(2) in lieu of such evaluation, a statement of the reasons why compliance by the committee with the requirements of clause (1) is impracticable.

(c) It shall not be in order for the Senate to consider any such bill or joint resolution if the report of the committee on such bill or joint resolution does not comply with the provisions of subparagraphs (a) and (b) on the objection of any Senator.

12. Whenever a committee reports a bill or a joint resolution repealing or amending any statute or part thereof it shall make a report thereon and shall include in such report or in an accompanying document (to be prepared by the staff of such committee) (a) the text of the statute or part thereof which is proposed to be repealed; and (b) a comparative print of that part of the bill or joint resolution making the amendment and of the statute or part thereof proposed to be amended, showing by stricken-through type and

italics, parallel columns, or other appropriate typographical devices the omissions and insertions which would be made by the bill or joint resolution if enacted in the form recommended by the committee. This paragraph shall not apply to any such report in which it is stated that, in the opinion of the committee, it is necessary to dispense with the requirements of this subsection to expedite the business of the Senate.

13. (a) Each committee (except the Committee on Appropriations) which has legislative jurisdiction shall, in its consideration of all bills and joint resolutions of a public character within its jurisdiction, endeavor to insure that—

(1) all continuing programs of the Federal Government and of the government of the District of Columbia, within the jurisdiction of such committee or joint committee, are designed; and

(2) all continuing activities of Federal agencies, within the jurisdiction of such committee or joint committee, are carried on;

so that, to the extent consistent with the nature, requirements, and objectives of those programs and activities, appropriations therefor will be made annually.

(b) Each committee (except the Committee on Appropriations) shall with respect to any continuing program within its jurisdiction for which appropriations are not made annually, review such program, from time to time, in order to ascertain whether such program could be modified so that appropriations therefor would be made annually.

RULE XXVII

COMMITTEE STAFF

1.[1] Staff members appointed to assist minority members of committees pursuant to authority of a resolution described in paragraph 9 of rule XXVI or other Senate resolution shall be accorded equitable treatment with respect to the fixing of salary rates, the assignment of facilities, and the accessibility of committee records.

2. The minority shall receive fair consideration in the appointment of staff personnel pursuant to authority of a resolution described in paragraph 9 of rule XXVI.

3.[1] The staffs of committees (including personnel appointed pursuant to authority of a resolution described in paragraph 9 of rule XXVI or other Senate resolution) should reflect the relative number of majority and minority members of committees. A majority of the minority members of any committee may, by resolution, request that at least one-third of all funds of the committee for personnel (other than those funds determined by the chairman and ranking minority member to be allocated for the administrative and clerical functions of the committee as a whole) be allocated to the minority members of such committee for compensation of minority staff as the minority members may decide. The committee shall thereafter adjust its budget to comply with such resolution. Such adjustment shall be equitably made over a four-year period, commencing July 1, 1977, with not less than one-half being made in two years. Upon request by a majority of the minority members of any committee by resolution, proportionate space, equipment, and facilities shall be provided for such minority staff.

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[1] As amended S. Res. 281, 96-2, Mar. 11, 1980 (effective Feb. 28, 1981).

Note.—Pursuant to S. Res. 281, paragraph 1 of rule XXVII was repealed. Accordingly, subparagraphs (a), (b), (c), and (d) of paragraph 2 were renumbered as paragraphs 1, 2, 3, and 4, respectively.

4. No committee shall appoint to its staff any experts or other personnel detailed or assigned from any department or agency of the Government, except with the written permission of the Committee on Rules and Administration.

RULE XXVIII

CONFERENCE COMMITTEES; REPORTS; OPEN MEETINGS

1. The presentation of reports of committees of conference shall always be in order when available on each Senator's desk, except when the Journal is being read or a question of order or a motion to adjourn is pending, or while the Senate is voting or ascertaining the presence of a quorum; and when received the question of proceeding to the consideration of the report, if raised, shall be immediately put, and shall be determined without debate.

2. Conferees shall not insert in their report matter not committed to them by either House, nor shall they strike from the bill matter agreed to by both Houses. If new matter is inserted in the report, or if matter which was agreed to by both Houses is stricken from the bill, a point of order may be made against the report, and if the point of order is sustained, the report is rejected or shall be recommitted to the committee of conference if the House of Representatives has not already acted thereon.

3. (a) In any case in which a disagreement to an amendment in the nature of a substitute has been referred to conferees, it shall be in order for the conferees to report a substitute on the same subject matter; but they may not include in the report matter not committed to them by either House. They may, however, include in their report in any such case matter which is a germane modification of subjects in disagreement.

(b) In any case in which the conferees violate subparagraph (a), the conference report shall be subject to a point of order.

4. Each report made by a committee of conference to the Senate shall be printed as a report of the Senate. As so printed, such report shall be accompanied by an explanatory statement prepared jointly by the conferees on the part of the House and the conferees on the part of the Senate. Such statement shall be sufficiently detailed and explicit to inform the Senate as to the effect which the amendments or propositions contained in such report will have upon the measure to which those amendments or propositions relate.

5. If time for debate in the consideration of any report of a committee of conference upon the floor of the Senate is limited, the time allotted for debate shall be equally divided between the majority party and the minority party.

6. Each conference committee between the Senate and the House of Representatives shall be open to the public except when manag-

ers of either the Senate or the House of Representatives in open session determine by a rollcall vote of a majority of those managers present, that all or part of the remainder of the meeting on the day of the vote shall be closed to the public.

RULE XXIX

EXECUTIVE SESSIONS

1. When the President of the United States shall meet the Senate in the Senate Chamber for the consideration of Executive business, he shall have a seat on the right of the Presiding Officer. When the Senate shall be convened by the President of the United States to any other place, the Presiding Officer of the Senate and the Senators shall attend at the place appointed, with the necessary officers of the Senate.

2. When acting upon confidential or Executive business, unless the same shall be considered in open Executive session, the Senate Chamber shall be cleared of all persons except the Secretary, the Assistant Secretary, the Principal Legislative Clerk, the Parliamentarian, the Executive Clerk, the Minute and Journal Clerk, the Sergeant at Arms, the Secretaries to the Majority and the Minority, and such other officers as the Presiding Officer shall think necessary; and all such officers shall be sworn to secrecy.

3. All confidential communications made by the President of the United States to the Senate shall be by the Senators and the officers of the Senate kept secret; and all treaties which may be laid before the Senate, and all remarks, votes, and proceedings thereon shall also be kept secret, until the Senate shall, by their resolution, take off the injunction of secrecy.

4. Whenever the injunction of secrecy shall be removed from any part of the proceedings of the Senate in closed Executive or legislative session, the order of the Senate removing the same shall be entered in the Legislative Journal as well as in the Executive Journal, and shall be published in the Congressional Record under the direction of the Secretary of the Senate.

5. Any Senator or officer of the Senate who shall disclose the secret or confidential business or proceedings of the Senate shall be liable, if a Senator, to suffer expulsion from the body; and if an officer, to dismissal from the service of the Senate, and to punishment for contempt.

6. Whenever, by the request of the Senate or any committee thereof, any documents or papers shall be communicated to the Senate by the President or the head of any department relating to any matter pending in the Senate, the proceedings in regard to which are secret or confidential under the rules, said documents and papers shall be considered as confidential, and shall not be disclosed without leave of the Senate.

RULE XXX

EXECUTIVE SESSION—PROCEEDINGS ON TREATIES

1. (a) When a treaty shall be laid before the Senate for ratification, it shall be read a first time; and no motion in respect to it

shall be in order, except to refer it to a committee, to print it in confidence for the use of the Senate, or to remove the injunction of secrecy.

(b) [1] When a treaty is reported from a committee with or without amendment, it shall, unless the Senate unanimously otherwise directs, lie over one day for consideration; after which it may be read a second time, after which amendments may be proposed. At any stage of such proceedings the Senate may remove the injunction of secrecy from the treaty.

(c) The decisions thus made shall be reduced to the form of a resolution of ratification, with or without amendments, as the case may be, which shall be proposed on a subsequent day, unless, by unanimous consent, the Senate determine otherwise, at which stage no amendment to the treaty shall be received unless by unanimous consent; but the resolution of ratification when pending shall be open to amendment in the form of reservations, declarations, statements, or understandings.

(d) On the final question to advise and consent to the ratification in the form agreed to, the concurrence of two-thirds of the Senators present shall be necessary to determine it in the affirmative; but all other motions and questions upon a treaty shall be decided by a majority vote, except a motion to postpone indefinitely, which shall be decided by a vote of two-thirds.

2. Treaties transmitted by the President to the Senate for ratification shall be resumed at the second or any subsequent session of the same Congress at the stage in which they were left at the final adjournment of the session at which they were transmitted; but all proceedings on treaties shall terminate with the Congress, and they shall be resumed at the commencement of the next Congress as if no proceedings had previously been had thereon.

RULE XXXI

EXECUTIVE SESSION—PROCEEDINGS ON NOMINATIONS

1. When nominations shall be made by the President of the United States to the Senate, they shall, unless otherwise ordered, be referred to appropriate committees; and the final question on every nomination shall be, "Will the Senate advise and consent to this nomination?" which question shall not be put on the same day on which the nomination is received, nor on the day on which it may be reported by a committee, unless by unanimous consent.

2. All business in the Senate shall be transacted in open session, unless the Senate as provided in rule XXI by a majority vote shall determine that a particular nomination, treaty, or other matter shall be considered in closed executive session, in which case all subsequent proceedings with respect to said nomination, treaty, or other matter shall be kept secret: *Provided,* That the injunction of secrecy as to the whole or any part of proceedings in closed executive session may be removed on motion adopted by a majority vote of the Senate in closed executive session: *Provided further,* That any Senator may make public his vote in closed executive session.

3. When a nomination is confirmed or rejected, any Senator voting in the majority may move for a reconsideration on the same

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[1] As amended by S. Res. 28, 99-2, Feb. 27, 1986.

day on which the vote was taken, or on either of the next two days of actual executive session of the Senate; but if a notification of the confirmation or rejection of a nomination shall have been sent to the President before the expiration of the time within which a motion to reconsider may be made, the motion to reconsider shall be accompanied by a motion to request the President to return such notification to the Senate. Any motion to reconsider the vote on a nomination may be laid on the table without prejudice to the nomination, and shall be a final disposition of such motion.

4. Nominations confirmed or rejected by the Senate shall not be returned by the Secretary to the President until the expiration of the time limited for making a motion to reconsider the same, or while a motion to reconsider is pending unless otherwise ordered by the Senate.

5. When the Senate shall adjourn or take a recess for more than thirty days, all motions to reconsider a vote upon a nomination which has been confirmed or rejected by the Senate, which shall be pending at the time of taking such adjournment or recess, shall fall; and the Secretary shall return all such nominations to the President as confirmed or rejected by the Senate, as the case may be.

6. Nominations neither confirmed nor rejected during the session at which they are made shall not be acted upon at any succeeding session without being again made to the Senate by the President; and if the Senate shall adjourn or take a recess for more than thirty days, all nominations pending and not finally acted upon at the time of taking such adjournment or recess shall be returned by the Secretary to the President, and shall not again be considered unless they shall again be made to the Senate by the President.

7. (a) The Official Reporters shall be furnished with a list of nominations to office after the proceedings of the day on which they are received, and a like list of all confirmations and rejections.

(b) All nominations to office shall be prepared for the printer by the Official Reporter, and printed in the Congressional Record, after the proceedings of the day in which they are received, also nominations recalled, and confirmed.

(c) The Secretary shall furnish to the press, and to the public upon request, the names of nominees confirmed or rejected on the day on which a final vote shall be had, except when otherwise ordered by the Senate.

RULE XXXII

THE PRESIDENT FURNISHED WITH COPIES OF RECORDS OF EXECUTIVE SESSIONS

The President of the United States shall, from time to time, be furnished with an authenticated transcript of the public executive records of the Senate, but no further extract from the Executive Journal shall be furnished by the Secretary, except by special order of the Senate; and no paper, except original treaties transmitted to the Senate by the President of the United States, and finally acted upon by the Senate, shall be delivered from the office of the Secretary without an order of the Senate for that purpose.

RULE XXXIII

SENATE CHAMBER—SENATE WING OF THE CAPITOL

1. The Senate Chamber shall not be granted for any other purpose than for the use of the Senate; no smoking shall be permitted at any time on the floor of the Senate, or lighted cigars, cigarettes, or pipes be brought into the Chamber.

2. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Rules and Administration to make all rules and regulations respecting such parts of the Capitol, its passages and galleries, including the restaurant and the Senate Office Buildings, as are or may be set apart for the use of the Senate and its officers, to be enforced under the direction of the Presiding Officer. The Committee shall make such regulations respecting the reporters' galleries of the Senate, together with the adjoining rooms and facilities, as will confine their occupancy and use to bona fide reporters of newspapers and periodicals, and of news or press associations for daily news dissemination through radio, television, wires, and cables, and similar media of transmission. These regulations shall so provide for the use of such space and facilities as fairly to distribute their use to all such media of news dissemination.

RULE XXXIV

PUBLIC FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

1. For purposes of this rule, the provisions of title I of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 (Public Law 95-521) shall be deemed to be a rule of the Senate as it pertains to Members, officers, and employees of the Senate.

2.[1] (a) The Select Committee on Ethics shall transmit a copy of each report filed with it under title I of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 (other than a report filed by a Member of Congress) to the head of the employing office of the individual filing the report.

(b) For purposes of this rule, the head of the employing office shall be—

(1) in the case of an employee of a Member, the Member by whom that person is employed;

(2) in the case of an employee of a Committee, the chairman and ranking minority member of such Committee;

(3) in the case of an employee on the leadership staff, the Member of the leadership on whose staff such person serves; and

(4) in the case of any other employee of the legislative branch, the head of the office in which such individual serves.

RULE XXXV

GIFTS

1. (a)(1) No Member, officer, or employee of the Senate, or the spouse or dependent thereof, shall knowingly accept, directly or indirectly, any gift or gifts having an aggregate value exceeding $100

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[1] Pursuant to S. Res. 236, 101-2, Jan. 30, 1990, paragraph 2 was added.

during a calendar year directly or indirectly from any person, organization, or corporation having a direct interest in legislation before the Congress or from any foreign national unless, in an unusual case, a waiver is granted by the Select Committee on Ethics.

(2)[1] No Member, officer, or employee of the Senate, or the spouse or dependent thereof, shall knowingly accept, directly or indirectly, any gift or gifts having an aggregate value exceeding $300 during a calendar year from any person, organization, or corporation unless, in an unusual case, a waiver is granted by the Select Committee on Ethics.

(3)[2] In determining the aggregate value of any gift or gifts accepted by an individual during a calendar year from any person, organization, or corporation, there may be deducted the aggregate value of gifts (other than gifts described in subparagraph (c)) given by such individual to such person, organization, or corporation during that calendar year.

(b) For purposes of subparagraph (a), only the following shall be deemed to have a direct interest in legislation before the Congress:

(1) a person, organization, or corporation registered under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act of 1946, or any successor statute, a person who is an officer or director of such a registered lobbyist, or a person who has been employed or retained by such a registered lobbyist for the purpose of influencing legislation before the Congress; or

(2) a corporation, labor organization, or other organization which maintains a separate segregated fund for political purposes (within the meaning of section 321 of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (2 U.S.C. 441b)), a person who is an officer or director of such corporation, labor organization, or other organization, or a person who has been employed or retained by such corporation, labor organization, or other organization for the purpose of influencing legislation before the Congress.

(c)[3] The prohibitions of subparagraph (a) do not apply to gifts—

(1) from relatives;

(2) with a value of less than $75;

(3) of personal hospitality of an individual; or

(4) from an individual who is a foreign national if that individual is not acting, directly or indirectly, on behalf of a foreign corporation, partnership or business enterprise, a foreign trade, cultural, educational or other association, a foreign political party or a foreign government.

2.[3] For purposes of this rule—

(a) the term "gift" means a payment, subscription, advance, forbearance, rendering, or deposit of money, services, or anything of value, including food, lodging, transportation, or entertainment, and reimbursement for other than necessary expenses, unless consideration of equal or greater value is received, but does not include (1) a political contribution otherwise reported as required by law, (2) a loan made in a commercially reasonable manner (including requirements that the loan be repaid and that a reasonable rate of interest be paid), (3) a bequest, inheritance, or other transfer at death, (4) a bona fide award presented in recognition of public service and available to the general public, (5) a reception at which the Member, officer, or employee is to be honored, provided such individual receives no other gifts that exceed the restrictions in this rule, other than a suitable memento, (6) meals or beverages consumed or enjoyed, provided the meals or beverages are not consumed or enjoyed in connection with a gift of overnight lodging, or (7) anything of value given to a spouse or dependent of a reporting individual by the employer of such spouse or dependent in recognition of the service provided by such spouse or dependent;

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[1] Pursuant to S. Res. 236, 101-2, Jan. 30, 1990, paragraph 1(a) was revised.

[2] Added pursuant to S. Res. 236, 101-2, Jan. 30, 1990.

[3] Revised pursuant to S. Res. 236, 101-2, Jan. 30, 1990.

(b) the term "relative" has the same meaning given to such term in section 107(2) of title I of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 (Public Law 95-521).

(c) the term 'necessary expenses' means reasonable expenses for food, lodging, or transportation which are incurred by a Member, officer, or employee of the Senate in connection with services provided to (or participation in an event sponsored by) the organization which provides reimbursement for such expenses or which provides the food, lodging, or transportation directly, however necessary expenses do not include—

(1) the provision of food, lodging, or transportation, or the payment for such expenses, for a continuous period in excess of 3 days (and 2 nights) exclusive of travel time within the United States or 7 days (and 6 nights) exclusive of travel time outside of the United States unless such travel is approved by the Committee on Ethics as necessary for participation in a conference, seminar, meeting or similar matter, and

(2) the provision of food, lodging, or transportation, or the payment for such expenses, for anyone accompanying a member, officer, or employee of the Senate, other than the spouse of a Member, officer, or employee of the Senate or one Senate employee acting as an aide to a Member.

3. If a Member, officer, or employee, after exercising reasonable diligence to obtain the information necessary to comply with this rule, unknowingly accepts a gift described in paragraph 1, such Member, officer, or employee shall, upon learning of the nature of the gift and its source, return the gift or, if it is not possible to return the gift, reimburse the donor for the value of the gift.

4. (a) Notwithstanding the provisions of this rule, a Member, officer, or employee of the Senate may participate in a program, the principal objective of which is educational, sponsored by a foreign government or a foreign educational or charitable organization involving travel to a foreign country paid for by that foreign government or organization if such participation is not in violation of any law and if the Select Committee on Ethics has determined that participation in such program by Members, officers, or employees of the Senate is in the interests of the Senate and the United States.

(b) [1] Any Member who accepts an invitation to participate in any such program shall notify the Select Committee in writing of his acceptance. A Member shall also notify the Select Committee in writing whenever he has permitted any officer or employee whom he supervises (within the meaning of paragraph 11 of rule XXXVII) to participate in any such program. The chairman of the Select Committee shall place in the Congressional Record a list of all individuals participating; the supervisors of such individuals, where applicable; and the nature and itinerary of such program.

(c) No Member, officer, or employee may accept funds in connection with participation in a program permitted under subparagraph (a) if such funds are not used for necessary food, lodging, transportation, and related expenses of the Member, officer, or employee.

RULE XXXVI [2] (REPEALED)

RULE XXXVII

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

1. A Member, officer, or employee of the Senate shall not receive any compensation, nor shall he permit any compensation to accrue to his beneficial interest from any source, the receipt or accrual of which would occur by virtue of influence improperly exerted from his position as a Member, officer, or employee.

2. No Member, officer, or employee shall engage in any outside business or professional activity or employment for compensation which is inconsistent or in conflict with the conscientious performance of official duties.

3. No officer or employee shall engage in any outside business or professional activity or employment for compensation unless he has reported in writing when such activity or employment commences and on May 15 of each year thereafter so long as such activity or employment continues, the nature of such activity or employment to his supervisor. The supervisor shall then, in the discharge of his duties, take such action as he considers necessary for the avoidance of conflict of interest or interference with duties to the Senate.

4. No Member, officer, or employee shall knowingly use his official position to introduce or aid the progress or passage of legislation, a principal purpose of which is to further only his pecuniary interest, only the pecuniary interest of his immediate family, or only the pecuniary interest of a limited class of persons or enterprises, when he, or his immediate family, or enterprises controlled by them, are members of the affected class.

5. No Member, officer, or employee of the Senate compensated at a rate in excess of $25,000 per annum and employed for more than ninety days in a calendar year shall (a) affiliate with a firm, partnership, association, or corporation for the purpose of providing professional services for compensation; (b) permit that individual's

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[1] Pursuant to S. Res. 498, 99-2, Oct. 3, 1986.

[2] Repealed by S. Res. 512, agreed to Dec. 14, 1982, 97-2, effective Jan. 1, 1983.

name to be used by such a firm, partnership, association or corporation; or (c) practice a profession for compensation to any extent during regular office hours of the Senate office in which employed. For the purposes of this paragraph, "professional services" shall include but not be limited to those which involve a fiduciary relationship.

6. No Member, officer, or employee of the Senate compensated at a rate in excess of $25,000 per annum and employed for more than ninety days in a calendar year shall serve as an officer or member of the board of any publicly held or publicly regulated corporation, financial institution, or business entity. The preceding sentence shall not apply to service of a Member, officer, or employee as—

(a) an officer or member of the board of an organization which is exempt from taxation under section 501(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, if such service is performed without compensation;

(b) an officer or member of the board of an institution or organization which is principally available to Members, officers, or employees of the Senate, or their families, if such service is performed without compensation; or

(c) a member of the board of a corporation, institution, or other business entity, if (1) the Member, officer, or employee had served continuously as a member of the board thereof for at least two years prior to his election or appointment as a Member, officer, or employee of the Senate, (2) the amount of time required to perform such service is minimal, and (3) the Member, officer, or employee is not a member of, or a member of the staff of any Senate committee which has legislative jurisdiction over any agency of the Government charged with regulating the activities of the corporation, institution, or other business entity.

7. An employee on the staff of a committee who is compensated at a rate in excess of $25,000 per annum and employed for more than ninety days in a calendar year shall divest himself of any substantial holdings which may be directly affected by the actions of the committee for which he works, unless the Select Committee, after consultation with the employee's supervisor, grants permission in writing to retain such holdings or the employee makes other arrangements acceptable to the Select Committee and the employee's supervisor to avoid participation in committee actions where there is a conflict of interest, or the appearance thereof.

8. If a Member, upon leaving office, becomes a registered lobbyist under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act of 1946 or any successor statute, or is employed or retained by such a registered lobbyist for the purpose of influencing legislation, he shall not lobby Members, officers, or employees of the Senate for a period of one year after leaving office.

9. If an employee on the staff of a Member, upon leaving that position, becomes a registered lobbyist under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act of 1946 or any successor statute, or is employed or retained by such a registered lobbyist for the purpose of influencing legislation, such employee may not lobby the Member for whom he worked or that Member's staff for a period of one year after leaving that position. If an employee on the staff of a

committee, upon leaving his position, becomes such a registered lobbyist or is employed or retained by such a registered lobbyist for the purpose of influencing legislation, such employee may not lobby the members of the committee for which he worked, or the staff of that committee, for a period of one year after leaving his position.

10.[1] (a) Except as provided by subparagraph (b), any employee of the Senate who is required to file a report pursuant to rule XXXIV shall refrain from participating personally and substantially as an employee of the Senate in any contact with any agency of the executive or judicial branch of Government with respect to non-legislative matters affecting any non-governmental person in which the employee has a significant financial interest.

(b) Subparagraph (a) shall not apply if an employee first advises his supervising authority of his significant financial interest and obtains from his employing authority a written waiver stating that the participation of the employee is necessary. A copy of each such waiver shall be filed with the Select Committee.

11. For purposes of this rule—

(a) "employee of the Senate" includes an employee or individual described in paragraphs 2, 3, and 4(c) of rule XLI;

(b) an individual who is an employee on the staff of a subcommittee of a committee shall be treated as an employee on the staff of such committee; and

(c) the term "lobbying" means any oral or written communication to influence the content or disposition of any issue before Congress, including any pending or future bill, resolution, treaty, nomination, hearing, report, or investigation; but does not include—

(1) a communication (i) made in the form of testimony given before a committee or office of the Congress, or (ii) submitted for inclusion in the public record, public docket, or public file of a hearing; or

(2) a communication by an individual, acting solely on his own behalf, for redress of personal grievances, or to express his personal opinion.

12. For purposes of this rule—

(a) a Senator or the Vice President is the supervisor of his administrative, clerical, or other assistants;

(b) a Senator who is the chairman of a committee is the supervisor of the professional, clerical, or other assistants to the committee except that minority staff members shall be under the supervision of the ranking minority Senator on the committee;

(c) a Senator who is a chairman of a subcommittee which has its own staff and financial authorization is the supervisor of the professional, clerical, or other assistants to the subcommittee except that minority staff members shall be under the supervision of the ranking minority Senator on the subcommittee;

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[1] Pursuant to S. Res. 236, 101-2, Jan. 30, 1990, paragraphs 10. and 11. were renumbered as 11. and 12. respectively and paragraph 10. was added.

(d) the President pro tempore is the supervisor of the Secretary of the Senate, Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper, the Chaplain, the Legislative Counsel, and the employees of the Office of the Legislative Counsel;

(e) the Secretary of the Senate is the supervisor of the employees of his office;

(f) the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper is the supervisor of the employees of his office;

(g) the Majority and Minority Leaders and the Majority and Minority Whips are the supervisors of the research, clerical, or other assistants assigned to their respective offices;

(h) the Majority Leader is the supervisor of the Secretary for the Majority and the Secretary for the Majority is the supervisor of the employees of his office; and

(i) the Minority Leader is the supervisor of the Secretary for the Minority and the Secretary for the Minority is the supervisor of the employees of his office.

RULE XXXVIII

PROHIBITION OF UNOFFICIAL OFFICE ACCOUNTS

1. No Member may maintain or have maintained for his use an unofficial office account. The term "unofficial office account" means an account or repository into which funds are received for the purpose, at least in part, of defraying otherwise unreimbursed expenses allowable in connection with the operation of a Member's office. An unofficial office account does not include, and expenses incurred by a Member in connection with his official duties shall be defrayed only from—

(a) personal funds of the Member;

(b) official funds specifically appropriated for that purpose;

(c) funds derived from a political committee (as defined in section 301(d) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (2 U.S.C. 431)); and

(d) funds received as reasonable reimbursements for expenses incurred by a Member in connection with personal services provided by the Member to the organization making the reimbursement.

2. No contribution (as defined in section 301(e) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (2 U.S.C. 431)) shall be converted to the personal use of any Member or any former Member. For the purposes of this rule "personal use" does not include reimbursement of expenses incurred by a Member in connection with his official duties.

RULE XXXIX

FOREIGN TRAVEL

1. (a) [1] Unless authorized by the Senate (or by the President of the United States after an adjournment sine die), no funds from

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[1] Pursuant to S. Res. 80, 100–1, Jan. 28, 1987, paragraph 1 was renumbered as 1(a) and subparagraph (b) was added.

the United States Government (including foreign currencies made available under section 502(b) of the Mutual Security Act of 1954 (22 U.S.C. 1754(b)) shall be received for the purpose of travel outside the United States by any Member of the Senate whose term will expire at the end of a Congress after—

(1) the date of the general election in which his successor is elected; or

(2) in the case of a Member who is not a candidate in such general election, the earlier of the date of such general election or the adjournment sine die of the second regular session of that Congress.

(b) The travel restrictions provided by subparagraph (a) with respect to a Member of the Senate whose term will expire at the end of a Congress shall apply to travel by—

(1) any employee of the Member;

(2) any elected officer of the Senate whose employment will terminate at the end of a Congress; and

(3) any employee of a committee whose employment will terminate at the end of a Congress.

2. No Member, officer, or employee engaged in foreign travel may claim payment or accept funds from the United States Government (including foreign currencies made available under section 502(b) of the Mutual Security Act of 1954 (22 U.S.C. 1754(b)) for any expense for which the individual has received reimbursement from any other source; nor may such Member, officer, or employee receive reimbursement for the same expense more than once from the United States Government. No Member, officer, or employee shall use any funds furnished to him to defray ordinary and necessary expenses of foreign travel for any purpose other than the purpose or purposes for which such funds were furnished.

3. A per diem allowance provided a Member, officer, or employee in connection with foreign travel shall be used solely for lodging, food, and related expenses and it is the responsibility of the Member, officer, or employee receiving such an allowance to return to the United States Government that portion of the allowance received which is not actually used for necessary lodging, food, and related expenses.

RULE XL

FRANKING PRIVILEGE AND RADIO AND TELEVISION STUDIOS [1]

1. A Senator or an individual who is a candidate for nomination for election, or election, to the Senate may not use the frank for any mass mailing (as defined in section 3210(a)(6)(E) [2] of title 39, United States Code) if such mass mailing is mailed at or delivered to any postal facility less than sixty days immediately before the date of any primary or general election (whether regular, special, or runoff) in which the Senator is a candidate for public office or the individual is a candidate for Senator.

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[1] Section 3210 of title 39, U.S.C., contains statutory provisions that are parallel to certain provisions of rule XL relating to the franking privilege.

[2] Citation corrected by S. Res. 187, 101-1, Oct. 2, 1989, pursuant to Pub. L. 97-69, Oct. 26, 1981.

2. A Senator shall use only official funds of the Senate, including his official Senate allowances, to purchase paper, to print, or to prepare any mass mailing material which is to be sent out under the frank.

3. (a) When a Senator disseminates information under the frank by a mass mailing (as defined in section 3210(a)(6)(E) of title 39, United States Code), the Senator shall register annually with the Secretary of the Senate such mass mailings. Such registration shall be made by filing with the Secretary a copy of the matter mailed and providing, on a form supplied by the Secretary, a description of the group or groups of persons to whom the mass mailing was mailed.

(b) The Secretary of the Senate shall promptly make available for public inspection and copying a copy of the mail matter registered, and a description of the group or groups of persons to whom the mass mailing was mailed.

4. Nothing in this rule shall apply to any mailing under the frank which is (a) in direct response to inquiries or requests from persons to whom the matter is mailed; (b) addressed to colleagues in Congress or to government officials (whether Federal, State, or local); or (c) consists entirely of news releases to the communications media.

5. The Senate computer facilities shall not be used (a) to store, maintain, or otherwise process any lists or categories of lists of names and addresses identifying the individuals included in such lists as campaign workers or contributors, as members of a political party, or by any other partisan political designation, (b) to produce computer printouts except as authorized by user guides approved by the Committee on Rules and Administration, or (c) to produce mailing labels for mass mailings, or computer tapes and discs, for use other than in service facilities maintained and operated by the Senate or under contract to the Senate. The Committee on Rules and Administration shall prescribe such regulations not inconsistent with the purposes of this paragraph as it determines necessary to carry out such purposes.

6. (a) The radio and television studios provided by the Senate or by the House of Representatives may not be used by a Senator or an individual who is a candidate for nomination for election, or election, to the Senate less than sixty days immediately before the date of any primary or general election (whether regular, special, or runoff) in which that Senator is a candidate for public office or that individual is a candidate for Senator.

(b) This paragraph shall not apply if the facilities are to be used at the request of, and at the expense of, a licensed broadcast organization or an organization exempt from taxation under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954.

RULE XLI

POLITICAL FUND ACTIVITY; DEFINITIONS

1. No officer or employee of the Senate may receive, solicit, be a custodian of, or distribute any funds in connection with any campaign for the nomination for election, or the election, of any indi-

vidual to be a Member of the Senate or to any other Federal office. This prohibition does not apply to three [1] assistants to a Senator, at least one of whom is in Washington, District of Columbia, who have been designated by that Senator to perform any of the functions described in the first sentence of this paragraph and who are compensated at an annual rate in excess of $10,000 if such designation has been made in writing and filed with the Secretary of the Senate and if each such assistant files a financial statement in the form provided under rule XXXIV for each year during which he is designated under this rule. The Majority Leader and the Minority Leader may each designate an employee of their respective leadership office staff as one of the 3 designees referred to in the second sentence.[2] The Secretary of the Senate shall make the designation available for public inspection.

2. For purposes of the Senate Code of Official Conduct—

(a) an employee of the Senate includes any employee whose salary is disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate; and

(b) the compensation of an officer or employee of the Senate who is a reemployed annuitant shall include amounts received by such officer or employee as an annuity, and such amounts shall be treated as disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate.

3. Before approving the utilization by any committee of the Senate of the services of an officer or employee of the Government in accordance with paragraph 2(d) of rule XXVII or with an authorization provided by Senate resolution, the Committee on Rules and Administration shall require such officer or employee to agree in writing to comply with the Senate Code of Official Conduct in the same manner and to the same extent as an employee of the Senate. Any such officer or employee shall, for purposes of such Code, be treated as an employee of the Senate receiving compensation disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate in an amount equal to the amount of compensation he is receiving as an officer or employee of the Government.

4. No Member, officer, or employee of the Senate shall utilize the full-time services of an individual for more than ninety days in a calendar year in the conduct of official duties of any committee or office of the Senate (including a Member's office) unless such individual—

(a) is an officer or employee of the Senate,

(b) is an officer or employee of the Government (other than the Senate), or

(c) agrees in writing to comply with the Senate Code of Official Conduct in the same manner and to the same extent as an employee of the Senate.

Any individual to whom subparagraph (c) applies shall, for purposes of such Code, be treated as an employee of the Senate receiving compensation disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate in an amount equal to the amount of compensation which such individual is receiving from any source for performing such services.

5. In exceptional circumstances for good cause shown, the Select Committee on Ethics may waive the applicability of any provision

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[1] As amended, S. Res. 258, 100-1, Oct. 1, 1987.

[2] Pursuant to S. Res. 236, 101-2, Jan. 30, 1990.

of the Senate Code of Official Conduct to an employee hired on a per diem basis.

6. (a) The supervisor of an individual who performs services for any Member, committee, or office of the Senate for a period in excess of four weeks and who receives compensation therefor from any source other than the United States Government shall report to the Select Committee on Ethics with respect to the utilization of the services of such individual.

(b) A report under subparagraph (a) shall be made with respect to an individual—

(1) when such individual begins performing services described in such subparagraph;

(2) at the close of each calendar quarter while such individual is performing such services; and

(3) when such individual ceases to perform such services.

Each such report shall include the identity of the source of the compensation received by such individual and the amount or rate of compensation paid by such source.

(c) No report shall be required under subparagraph (a) with respect to an individual who normally performs services for a Member, committee, or office for less than eight hours a week.

(d) For purposes of this paragraph, the supervisor of an individual shall be determined under paragraph 11 of rule XXXVII.

RULE XLII

EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES

No Member, officer, or employee of the Senate shall, with respect to employment by the Senate or any office thereof—

(a) fail or refuse to hire an individual;

(b) discharge an individual; or

(c) otherwise discriminate against an individual with respect to promotion, compensation, or terms, conditions, or privileges of employment

on the basis of such individual's race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, or state of physical handicap.

INDEX

A

Absence of: Page
  Senators 4
  Vice President 1
Additional views in committee reports 40
Adjourn, motion to 4, 6, 15
Aging, Special Committee on: Membership of 27
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry, Committee on 18
Amend, motion to 15
Amendment(s):
  Committee, not within jurisdiction 10
  Division of a question 10
  Laid on table without prejudice to bill 9
  Not in order 9, 10
  Of the rules 4
  Of treaties 45
  Post cloture 16
  To appropriations bill 10–12
Announcement of committee hearings 36
Appeal from ruling of Chair 14
Appointment of:
  Committees 17, 18
  Senator to the Chair 1
  Senators, certificates of 2–3
Appropriations bills. *See* Bills and resolutions.
Appropriations, Committee on:
  Appropriations bills:
    Amendments to 10–12
      Restrictions on 10
    Private claims not to be included 11
    Procedure on 10–12
    Reappropriating unexpended balances 12
  Jurisdiction of 18, 19
  Reports to identify with particularity items not required to carry out provisions of an existing law, etc 11
Armed Services, Committee on 19
Assistant Secretary of the Senate, performance of duties of Chair by 1
Authorizations, expenditure, for committees 39, 40

B

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, Committee on 19, 20

Page

Bills and resolutions:
  Amendment(s):
    Committee, not within jurisdiction 10
    Division of a question 10
    Laid on table without prejudice to bill 9
    Not in order 9, 10
    Of the rules 4
    Of treaties 45
    Post cloture 16
    To appropriation bills 10-12
  Appropriation bills:
    Amendment(s) to 10-12
      Restrictions on 11
    New spending authority 19
    Private claims not to be included 11
    Procedure on 10-12
    Rescission of appropriations 19
  Calendar call 5
  Committee reports on, to show:
    Cost estimates of proposals in 41
    Proposed changes in existing law 41, 42
    Regulatory impact incurred, evaluation of 41
  Enrollment of 9
    Signing enrolled bills 1
  Introduction of 4-6, 9
  Motion to commit 9-10, 15
  Pension bills 10
  Preambles 9
  Printing of 7
  Private bills 10
  Procedure on 9, 10
  Reading of 9
  Reference of 9, 12
    Joint referral 12
  Reported from committee 9, 12, 13, 39-41
  To lie over one day 9
Broadcasting of committee hearings 37
Budget, Committee on the 20
Business:
  Continued from session to session 13
  Morning 4-6
    Conclusion 5, 6, 13
  Order of 6
    Special orders 6

C

Calendar, call of 5
Calendar Monday 5
Calendar of Bills and Resolutions:
  Consideration of items on 6
  Placing of items on 9
Calendar of Special Orders 7

Page

- Candidates for United States Senate, *See* title I of Ethics in Government Act, 1978 (Pub. L. 95-521), as amended by the Ethics Reform Act of 1989 (Pub. L. 101-194).
- Capitol, Senate wing of, regulation of 47
- Certificates of appointment of Senators 2, 3
- Certificates of election of Senators:
  - Forms of 2, 3
  - Record of 2
- Chair (*See also* Presiding Officer):
  - Appointment of Senator to perform duties of 1
  - Order in Chamber or galleries, enforcement of 14
  - Performance of duties of, by:
    - Acting President pro tempore 1
    - Assistant Secretary of the Senate 1
    - Secretary of Senate 1
  - Ruling of, appeal from 14
- Chairman, committee:
  - Appointment of 17
  - Limitations on service as 28
  - Ranking majority member to serve in absence of 36
  - Reporting approved measures promptly 40
  - Resignation of 18
- Chaplain, daily prayer by 3, 4
- Claims 10
- Closed-door sessions of Senate 15
- Closed session of:
  - Committees 37
  - Conferences 44
- Cloture procedure 15, 16
  - Thirty hour limit 16
- Code of Official Conduct. *See* Rules 34-42.
- Commencement of daily sessions 3, 4
- Commerce, Science, and Transportation, Committee on 20, 21
- Commit, motion to 9, 15
- Committee(s):
  - Amendments, not within jurisdiction 10
  - Appointment of 17
  - Authorizations, expenditure 39-40
  - Chairman:
    - Appointment of 17
    - Limitations on service as 28
    - Ranking majority member to serve in absence of 36
    - Reporting approved measures promptly 40
    - Resignation of 18
  - Conference, reports of 43
  - Discharge, motion to 12
  - Expenditure authorizations 39, 40
  - Hearings:
    - Announcement of 36
    - Authority for 35
    - Availability 13
    - Broadcasting of 37
    - Closed 37
    - Executive decisions 13

Page

- Committee(s)—Continued
  - Hearings—Continued
    - Open 37
    - Printing of 40
    - Procedure 35
    - Stenographic assistance for reporting of 35
    - Televising of 37
    - Witnesses 35–37
      - Selected by minority 36
  - Investigations, authority for 35
  - Joint. *See* Committees, joint.
  - Jurisdiction, questions of 12
  - Legislation jointly referred 12, 13
    - Portions under consideration to be specified 12
    - Report 12
  - Legislative review by 39
    - Report on 39
  - Meetings 35–38
    - Broadcasting or televising 37
    - Closed and open sessions 37
    - Order, maintenance of 37
    - Record (transcript or electronic) of 38
  - Membership on 26–35
    - Limitations and exceptions with respect to 27–35
    - Temporary increase in (leadership agreement) 27
  - Minority staff 42
  - Powers, continuance of 18
  - Procedure 35–42
  - Proxies, use of 38, 39
  - Quorum 38
  - Records:
    - Availability to all Members 40
    - Proceedings (open or closed) 37
    - Separate from chairman's office records 40
  - Reference of bills and resolutions to 9, 12
  - Reports 5
    - Additional views in 40
    - Appropriations Committee reports to identify with particularity items not required to carry out provisions of an existing law, etc 11
    - Availability of (2-day rule) 13
    - Conference committees 43
    - Contents required in each 40, 41
    - Cost estimate 41
      - Exception 41
    - Filing of 40, 41
    - Legislative review 39
    - Minority views in 40
    - Printing of 7, 40
      - Exception 7
      - Printed in single volume 40
    - Regulatory impact, evaluation of 41
    - Submission of 5
    - Supplemental views in 40
    - To lie over one day 12

Page

- Committee(s)—Continued
  - Reports—Continued
    - To show proposed changes in existing law (Cordon rule) 41, 42
    - "2-day rule" 13
  - Rules of 35
    - Printing of, in Congressional Record 35
  - Sessions of:
    - Broadcasting of 37
    - Open or closed 37
    - Scheduling of 36, 37
  - Sitting while the Senate is in session 36
    - Permission by leaders 36
  - Staffs 42
    - Minority 42
    - Personnel on detail from other Government agencies 43
  - Standing. *See* Committees, standing.
  - Subcommittees, limitation of membership on 27, 28
  - Subpoena, power of 35
  - Voting:
    - Proxies 38, 39
    - Record of 38, 39
  - Witnesses 35, 36
    - Authority to summon 35
    - Selected by minority 36
- Committee of the Whole, proceedings on treaties in 44
- Committees, joint:
  - Joint Economic 27
  - Taxation 27
- Committees, select:
  - Ethics 27
  - Indian Affairs 27
  - Intelligence 27
- Committees, special: Aging 27
- Committees, standing:
  - Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry 18
  - Appropriations:
    - Appropriation bills:
      - Amendments to 10–12
        - Restrictions on 11
      - Private claims not to be included 11
      - Procedure on 10–12
    - Committee procedures, excepted from certain 35–42
    - Jurisdiction of 18, 19
    - Legislative review provisions, not applicable to 39
    - Reports to identify with particularity items not required to carry out provisions of an existing law, etc 11
  - Armed Services 19
  - Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs 19, 20
  - Budget 20
    - Committee procedures, excepted from certain 36, 39–41
    - Legislative review provisions not applicable to 39
  - Commerce, Science, and Transportation 20, 21
  - Energy and Natural Resources 21

Page

- Committees, standing—Continued
  - Environment and Public Works ... 21, 22
  - Finance ... 22
  - Foreign Relations ... 22, 23
  - Governmental Affairs ... 23
  - Judiciary ... 23, 24
  - Labor and Human Resources ... 24
  - Rules and Administration:
    - Committee personnel on detail from other Government agencies ... 43
    - Computer facilities, oversight ... 55
    - Jurisdiction of ... 24, 25
    - Motions to print (documents, reports, etc.) to be referred to ... 7
    - Senate wing of the Capitol, regulation of ... 47
    - Stenographic assistance to committees, regulation of ... 35
  - Small Business ... 25, 26
  - Veterans' Affairs ... 26
- Communications from heads of departments ... 4
- Computer facilities, restrictions on use ... 55
- Concurrent resolutions. *See* Bills and resolutions.
- Conference committees, reports of ... 43
- Confidential proceedings to be kept in separate book ... 4
- Conflict of interest ... 50-53
  - Voting ... 8
- Congressional Record:
  - Committee Rules of Procedure ... 35
  - Memorials and petitions, summary of, to be printed in ... 5
  - Nominations to be printed in ... 46
- Consideration of reported measures, availability of reports for (2-day rule) ... 13
- Contributions, political, to nominees for United States Senator. *See* title I of Ethics in Government Act, 1978 (Pub. L. 95-521), as amended by the Ethics Reform Act of 1989 (Pub. L. 101-194).
- Cordon rule ... 41, 42
- Credentials, presentation of ... 1, 2

D

- Daily sessions, commencement of ... 3, 4
- Debate:
  - Close, motion to ... 15, 16
  - Cloture ... 15, 16
  - Germaneness of ... 14
  - Procedure in ... 13, 14
- Discharge a committee, motion to ... 12
- Disclosure of financial interests by Senators, officers and employees of the Senate. *See* Rule 34; *see also* title I of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 (Pub. L. 95-521), as amended by the Ethics Reform Act of 1989 (Pub. L. 101-194).
- Discrimination, prohibit in Senate employment practices ... 57
- Division of a question ... 10

E

- Economic Committee, Joint. *See* Joint Economic Committee.
- Election of Senators, certificates of ... 2, 3

Page

- Employees of the Senate:
  - Authority of officers of the Senate over those they supervise ... 52, 53
  - Conflict of interest ... 50-53
  - Disclosure of financial interests ... 47
  - Discrimination, prohibit ... 57
  - Foreign travel by ... 53, 54
  - Gifts ... 47-50
  - Political-fund activity by ... 55-57
- Employment practices ... 57
- Energy and Natural Resources, Committee on ... 21
- Enrollment of bills and joint resolutions ... 9
  - Signing of same ... 1
- Environment and Public Works, Committee on ... 21, 22
- Ethics. *See* Rules 34-42.
- Ethics, Select Committee on:
  - Financial disclosure by senatorial candidates and officers and employees of Senate. *See* Rule 34; *see also* title I of Ethics in Government Act, 1978 (Pub. L. 95-521), as amended by the Ethics Reform Act of 1989 (Pub. L. 101-194).
  - Membership on ... 27
- Executive:
  - Business, motion to proceed to ... 15
  - Proceedings to be kept in separate book ... 4
  - Sessions of Senate ... 44
- Expenditure authorizations ... 39, 40

F

- Filing of committee reports ... 40, 41
- Finance, Committee on ... 22
- Financial disclosure. *See* Rule 34; *see also* title I of the Ethics in Government Act , 1978 (Pub. L. 95-521), as amended by the Ethics Reform Act of 1989 (Pub. L. 101-194).
- Floor:
  - Privilege of ... 17
  - Recognition ... 13
- Foreign Relations, Committee on ... 22, 23
- Foreign travel, Senators, officers or employees of Senate ... 53, 54
- Franking privilege ... 54, 55
  - Mass mailing ... 54, 55
    - Public inspection, available for ... 55
    - Registration with Secretary of Senate ... 55
    - Restrictions ... 54, 55
      - Exceptions ... 55
  - Use of official funds ... 55

G

- Galleries:
  - News media, regulation of ... 47
  - Occupants of, during sessions no Senator shall introduce or call attention to any ... 14
  - Order in, enforcement of ... 14
- Germaneness of debate ... 13, 14
- Gifts to Senators, officers, employees, spouses and dependents ... 47-49

Page

Governmental Affairs, Committee on ... 23

H

Hearings, committee. *See* Committee(s): Hearings.

House of Representatives:

- Bills from ... 4, 5, 8, 9
- Concurrence of, required for printing additional copies with cost exceeding sum established by law ... 7
- Messages from ... 4, 6
- Messages to ... 6
- Motion to request return of item from ... 8–9

I

Impeachment proceedings to be kept in a separate book ... 4

Indian Affairs, Select Committee on, membership of ... 27

Intelligence, Select Committee on, membership of ... 27

Investigation, committee authority for ... 35

J

Joint committees, membership ... 27

Joint Economic Committee, membership of ... 27

Joint referral to committees of proposed legislation ... 12

Joint resolutions. *See* Bills and resolutions.

Journal:

- Contents of ... 3
- Legislative, executive, confidential, and impeachment proceedings to be recorded in separate books ... 4
- Reading of ... 3, 4, 6, 44

Judiciary, Committee on the ... 23, 24

Jurisdiction of committees ... 18–26

L

Labor and Human Resources, Committee on ... 24

Lay on table, motion to ... 15

Leaders, Majority and Minority:

- Authority over certain employees ... 53
- Cloture, control of additional time by, following thirty hour cap ... 16
- Committees:
  - Meeting while Senate is in session, consent for ... 36
  - Membership, temporary increases in ... 27, 28
- Joint referrals of bills and resolutions, function in ... 12
- 2-day rule waiver ... 13

Legislation jointly referred to committees ... 12

Legislative proceedings to be kept in separate book ... 4

Legislative review by standing committees ... 39

Lobbying, restrictions on former Members or employees ... 52

M

Majority Leader. *See* Leaders, Majority and Minority.

Mass mailing under frank ... 54, 55

- Public inspection, available for ... 55

Page

Mass mailing under frank—Continued
  Registration with Secretary of Senate 55
  Restrictions 54, 55
Meetings of committees 36–40
  Closed and open sessions 37
Membership of committees 26–35
  Appointment of 18
  Limitations and exceptions in respect to 27–35
  Temporary increases in 27
Memorials. *See* Petitions and memorials.
Messages from:
  House of Representatives 4, 6
  President of the United States 4, 6
Messages to:
  House of Representatives 6
  President of the United States 6
Minority:
  Staff of committees 42, 43
  Witnesses before committee selected by 36
Minority Leader *See* Leaders, Majority and Minority.
Minority views in committee reports 40
Morning business 4–6
Morning hour, conclusion of 5, 6, 13
Motions:
  Precedence of 10, 15
  To be in writing 10
  Withdrawal or modification of, by mover 10
Motion to:
  Adjourn 4, 6, 15, 43
  Amend 15
  Amend or correct Journal 3
  Amend the part to be stricken 10
  Change order of special orders 6
  Close debate 15, 16
  Commit a bill or resolution 9, 15
  Continue the consideration of a subject 6
  Discharge a committee from consideration of:
    Proposed legislation 12
    Subject 12
  Lay before Senate, bills or other matters from the President or the House 4, 5
  Lay on table 15
  Postpone 15
  Print (documents, report, etc.) 7
  Proceed to executive business 15
  Proceed to the consideration of:
    Change in Standing Rules 6
    Executive business 15
    Other business 7
    Subject 5–7
  Recess 15
  Reconsider 8
  Reconsider a nomination 46
  Request return of item from House 8

Page

Discharge a committee from consideration of—Continued
  Strike out ... 10
  Strike out and insert ... 10
  Suspend, modify, or amend any rule ... 4

N

Nominations:
  Injunction of secrecy on ... 45, 46
  Proceedings on ... 45, 46
Noncurrent records ... 7

O

Oath, Senatorial ... 3
Objection to reading a paper ... 7
Office accounts of Senators, prohibition of unofficial ... 53
Office expenses, political contributions used for ... 53
Officers of the Senate:
  Conflict of interest ... 50–53
  Disclosure of financial interests ... 47
  Employees supervised by, authority over ... 52–53
  Foreign travel of ... 54
  Gifts ... 47–49
  Political-fund activity ... 55–57
Official funds, use for mass mailing ... 55
Open sessions:
  Committees ... 37
  Conference ... 43
Order:
  Of business ... 6
  Of Special orders ... 6
  Questions of ... 15

P

Papers:
  Objection to reading ... 7
  Printing of ... 7
  Withdrawal of ... 7
Pension bills ... 10
Petitions and memorials:
  Presentation of ... 4–6
  Reference of ... 5
  Summary of, to be printed in Congressional Record ... 5
Points of order:
  Appropriation bill amendment proposing new or general legislation ... 11
  Conference report, new matter in ... 43
  During cloture proceedings ... 16
  Measure reported from a committee ... 38
  Restriction on the expenditure of funds appropriated ... 11, 12
Political-fund activity by officers and employees of Senate ... 55–57
  Code of Official Conduct ... 56
    Written agreement to comply with ... 56
  Compensation, amount of ... 56

Page

Political-fund activity by officers and employees of Senate—Continued
  Identity of source ... 57
  90 days in calendar year limitation ... 56
    Exception ... 56
  Report, none required for less than 8 hours service ... 57
Postpone, motion to ... 15
Powers, committee ... 18, 35-42
Prayer, daily, by Chaplain ... 3, 4
Preambles ... 9
Precedence of motions ... 10, 15
Presentation of credentials ... 1, 2
President of the United States:
  Bills or other matters from ... 4-6
  Communications, confidential, from ... 44
  Former Presidents entitled to address the Senate ... 14
  Meeting with Senate on executive business ... 44
  Messages from ... 4, 6
  Transcript of executive records of Senate, to be furnished with ... 46
Presiding Officer:
  Bills or other matters from the President or the House, may at any time lay before the Senate ... 4, 5
  Calling a Senator to order ... 14
  Chair:
    Appointment of Senator to perform duties of ... 1
    Order in Chamber or galleries, enforcement of ... 14
    Performance of duties of, by:
      Acting President pro tempore ... 1
      Assistant Secretary of Senate ... 1
      Secretary of Senate ... 1
    Ruling of, appeal from ... 14
  Cloture debate, to keep time during ... 16
  Directing a Senator to take his seat ... 14
  President pro tempore ... 1
  Questions of order may be decided by, or submitted by him for decision by Senate ... 14
  Recognition of a Senator who desires to speak ... 13
  Rules for regulation of Senate wing, enforcement of ... 47
  Vice President, absence of ... 1
President pro tempore (*see also* Presiding Officer) ... 1
Printing of:
  Bills, resolutions, and committee reports ... 7
  Conference reports ... 43
  Hearings, committee ... 13, 40, 42
  Papers, etc ... 7
  Reports, committee ... 7, 40
Private bills ... 10
Private claims ... 10
Privilege of the floor ... 17
Procedure, committee ... 35-42
Proxies, use of, in committee ... 38, 39
Public inspection and copying, availability of mass mailing under frank ... 55

Page

Q

Question:
  Division of a ... 10
  Of order ... 14
Quorum:
  Absence of, question of ... 4
  For cloture vote ... 16
  For unanimous consent to take a final vote on a specific date ... 8
  Of a committee ... 38
  Of the Senate ... 4
  Sergeant at Arms to obtain attendance of absent Senators ... 4

R

Radio and television:
  Broadcasting of committee meetings ... 37
  Restrictions on use of studios ... 55
Ranking majority member of committee to serve in absence of chairman ... 36
Ratification of treaties ... 45
Reading of:
  Bills and joint resolutions ... 9
  Journal ... 3, 4, 6, 43
  Paper, objection to ... 7
Recess, motion to ... 15
Reconsideration ... 8
Records:
  Committee:
    Action ... 38, 39
    Availability to all members ... 40
    Votes ... 38
  Financial disclosure ... 47
  Noncurrent ... 7
Reference, to committees ... 9, 12, 13
Registration with Secretary of Senate when using frank for mass mailing ... 55
Regulation of the Senate wing of the Capitol ... 47
Reports, committee ... 5
  Additional views in ... 40
  Appropriations Committee reports to identify with particularity items not required to carry out provisions of an existing law, etc ... 12
  Availability of (2-day rule) ... 13
  Conference committees ... 43
  Contents required in each ... 40, 41
  Cost estimate ... 41
    Exception ... 41
  Filing of ... 40
  Legislative review ... 39
  Minority views in ... 40
  Printing of ... 7, 40
    Exception ... 7
    Printed in single volume ... 40
  Regulatory impact, evaluation of ... 41
  Submission of ... 5
  Supplemental views in ... 40
  To lie over one day ... 12, 13

Page

- Reports, committee—Continued
  - To show proposed changes in existing law (Cordon rule) 41, 42
  - "2-day rule" 13
- Reports, conference 43
- Reports by officers and employees on:
  - Financial interest. *See* Rule 34; *see also* title I of the Ethics in Government Act, 1978, as amended.
- Resolutions. *See* Bills and resolutions.
- Restrictions on mass mailing under frank 54, 55
- Rules, amendment and suspension of 4
- Rules and Administration, Committee on:
  - Jurisdiction of 24, 25
  - Motions to print (documents, reports, etc.) to be referred to 7
  - Senate wing of the Capitol, regulation of 47
- Rules of the Senate, Standing:
  - Continuance in effect from Congress to Congress 4
  - Motion to:
    - Proceed to consideration of any change in 6
    - Suspend, modify, or amend 4

S

- Secretary of Senate:
  - Assistant Secretary of Senate 1
  - Certificates of election, record of 1-3
  - Duties of the Chair, performance of, by 1
  - Enrollment of bills and joint resolutions and presentation of same to President of the United States 9
  - Financial disclosure by senatorial candidates and officers and employees of Senate. *See* Rule 34; *see also* title I of Ethics in Government Act, 1978, as amended.
  - Messages to the President and to the House to be certified and delivered by 6
  - Nominations, function in respect to 45, 46
  - Noncurrent records, function with respect to 7
  - Petitions, memorials, bills or resolutions, function with respect to 4-6
  - Withdrawal of papers 7
- Select and special committees, membership on 27
- Senate Chamber:
  - For Senate use only 47
  - Galleries 14, 47
  - Order in, enforcement of 14
  - Smoking not permitted in 47
- Senate Code of Official Conduct:
  - Conflict of interest 50-53
  - Employment practices 57
  - Financial disclosure, public 47
  - Foreign travel 53, 54
  - Franking privilege 54, 55
  - Gifts 47-49
  - Office accounts, prohibition against unofficial 53
  - Political fund activity 55-57
  - Radio and television studios 55
- Senate floor, persons admitted on 17
- Senate Office Buildings, regulation of 47

Page

- Senate wing of the Capitol, regulation of 47
- Senators:
  - Absence of 4
  - Appointment of 1-3
  - Directed to take his seat 14
  - Disclosure of financial interests 47
  - Disparaging reference by 14
  - Foreign travel by 53, 54
  - Franking privilege 54, 55
  - Oath of 3
  - Radio and television studios use 55
- Sergeant at Arms: Quorum, function in obtaining 4
- Sessions:
  - Committee: Scheduling of 37, 38
  - Executive 44
    - On nominations 45, 46
    - On treaties 45
    - President of United States furnished with records of 46, 47
  - With closed doors 15
- Simple resolutions. *See* Bills and resolutions.
- Small Business, Committee on 25, 26
- Smoking not permitted in Senate Chamber 47
- Special orders 6
- Standards and conduct. *See* Rules 34-42.
- Standing Rules of the Senate:
  - Continuance in effect from Congress to Congress 4
  - Motion to proceed to consideration of any change in 6
- State, offensive reference by a Senator to a 14
- Statements of witnesses before committees, staff to prepare digests of 36
- Stenographic assistance for reporting of committee hearings 35
- Subcommittees, limitation of membership on 27, 28
- Subpoena power of committees 35
- Summary of testimony before committees, staff to prepare 36
- Supplemental expenditure authorizations for committees 40
- Supplemental views in committee reports 40
- Suspension of the rules 4

T

- Television broadcasting of committee hearings 37
- Television Studios, and Radio 55
  - User restrictions 55
  - Exemption to restrictions 55
- Travel expenses, foreign 53, 54
- Treaties:
  - Amendments 45
  - Injunction of secrecy on 44, 45
  - Proceedings on 45
- Trust funds. *See* title I of Ethics in Government Act, 1978, as amended.

U

- Unanimous consent:
  - For a Senator to change or withdraw his vote 7
  - For reconsideration of a question 8

Page

Unanimous consent—Continued
  To proceed to the consideration of a subject ... 5, 6
  To suspend a rule ... 4
  To suspend reading of Journal ... 3
  To take a final vote on a specific date ... 8
Unfinished business ... 6, 7, 13
Unofficial office accounts ... 53

V

Veterans' Affairs, Committee on ... 26
Vice President (*see also* Presiding Officer):
  Absence of ... 1
Voting ... 7, 8
  By proxy ... 38, 39
  Committee ... 38, 39
  Conflict of interest ... 8
  Reconsideration ... 8
  Senator declining to vote ... 8
  Unanimous consent to take a final vote on a specific date ... 8
  Yeas and nays ... 7, 8

W

Withdrawal of papers ... 7
Witnesses, committee ... 35, 36
  Authority to summon ... 35
  Selected by minority ... 36
  To file advance statements ... 36

Y

Yeas and nays ... 8
  Conflict of interest ... 8

26-853 (80)